

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIALS DISCUSS ENERGY, AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

AU231535 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Summary] Our correspondents have been speaking with various people about the draft directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Comrade Fatmir Shehu, deputy minister of energy, stated the following to our interviewer:

"Proceeding from the great importance of the energy sector for the country's economic and cultural development, the working people in the energy sector are fully conscious of their responsibility in working out the draft directives, in adopting concrete measures to implement them and in fulfilling all technical, economic and financial indexes of the Seventh 5-Year Plan." Our main concern will be to find the most appropriate ways of implementing the directives. One of the main tasks in the energy field concerns the development of the oil and gas industries. In addition to exploiting known fields, we will also center our efforts on finding new reserves. Particular attention will be devoted to improving the technology of drilling at great depths.

"In addition to the extraction of oil and gas, great importance is also attached to the output of electricity. As stipulated in the draft directives, their respective increases in 1985 will be 43 percent and 15 percent more than in 1980. As to the output of electricity, priority will be given to hydroelectric sector."

The draft directives also stipulate important tasks for the working people in the agricultural sector. We also met with Comrade Kristaq Kule, deputy minister of agriculture, whom we asked to tell us about some achievements in the agricultural sector during the 5-year period that has just elapsed:

"On the average, we produced every year of the past 5-year period some 260,000 tons of grain more than we produced annually during the previous 5-year period. Agricultural produce increased 21.4 percent and the growing demands of the population for agricultural and livestock products were better met." The development of agriculture during the past 5-year period was satisfactory in all respects and sectors. These achievements constitute a good basis for further development during the current 5-year period. "As stipulated in the draft directives for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, agricultural produce is to increase 31-33 percent compared to the previous 5-year plan. The production of corn alone is to increase 26 percent annually on average, while the production of sugar beet is expected to rise an average of 42-45 percent, the production of sunflower 56-58 percent, that of cotton 56-59 percent and the production of tobacco by an average of 46-49 percent. Production increases are also planned for livestock products. Thus, for example the output of milk in 1985 will increase 29-31 percent, compared with 1980; the production of meat is to increase 53-55 percent and the production of eggs some 50-52 percent."

Studies will be carried out to speed up the regionalization of crops and various other measures will be carried out to improve yields, like extending the acreage of permanent drainage of the soil, extending the irrigation network and so forth.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH MALAYSIA

AU232013 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Malaysia, desiring to develop relations between the two countries, agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

ARMY DAILY ON SOVIET MONUMENTS DESECRATION IN POLAND

AU231409 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 23 Jun 81

["Hands Off the Five-Pointed Stars"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 23 Jun (BTA)--"It is strange that of all other places it was in socialist Poland--which had been drenched in blood by fascism and on whose soil are lined the graves of 600,000 Soviet soldiers who died for the liberation of the Polish people--that 36 years after the victory over fascism there are people who desecrate the monuments to the Soviet Army", stresses NARODNA ARMIYA in a commentary today.

The paper points out the obvious indignation of the Polish working people with this vandalism but notes that, unfortunately, it has been still going on. "Painters" of dubious past and present are deleting with paint the names of the Soviet soldiers on the monuments and tearing off the graves their only belonging--the five-pointed stars, adds the newspaper. It also points out that those who in our time dare reach for the five-pointed stars on the graves of the dead should be warned: "Pray to all your gods as much as you wish but don't touch the five-pointed stars. They will burn your fingers".

It is also noted in the commentary that the unbridled anti-Sovietism is worrying the honest people in Poland, that they insist on strict measures. The paper stresses that the road of the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces in Poland is already well familiar. "It is but a repeated modification. Starting from the quagmire of nationalism, this road is smudged with the bog mud of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism", stresses the newspaper in conclusion.

GROWING 'ANXIETY' IN POLAND OVER COUNTERREVOLUTION

AU231444 Sofia BTA in English 0833 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Aleksandur Aleksiev commentary: "Compromise With Counterrevolution is Impossible"]

[Text] Sofia, 23 Jun (BTA)--Anxiety for the destiny of socialism in Poland spreads to ever wider strata of the society. For months the healthy forces in the Polish United Workers' Party, the people loyal to the cause of socialism have been deeply concerned for the revolutionary achievements of the Polish people and the future of the Polish state. Placed in an extremely difficult situation by the ruthless offensive of the internal counterrevolution, relying for support on the imperialist subversive centers abroad, the honest communists, the true patriots are warning insistently against the growing threat to socialism and the nation. They call for a counterattack against reaction which presses openly for power, for leading Poland out of the deep socioeconomic and political crisis.

The healthy forces in the Polish society have been pointing out for a long time that counterrevolution has been spoken of with a strange reserve, as of an imagined phenomenon, and that no practical measures for struggle with it have been taken yet. While actually there is no sober-thinking person who does not realize that the internal reaction, who became rooted in the extremist wing of the Solidarity trade union organization and the anti-communist KOS-KOR center, has been increasing its pressure, deceiving with unworthy demagoguery the naive and misled and exercising psychological and political terror on the Polish United Worker's Party and its cadres. For almost a year the party has been standing the blows of the counterrevolutionary forces who act on the principle: the weaker are the authorities, the more--even everything--could be wrung out of them.

An increasing number of Polish citizens have been asking themselves with growing anxiety the question which concerns Poland's allies: When will there be a solid barrier put in the way of the muddy wave of counterrevolution?

That is why they reacted with understanding to the letter of the CC of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, which voiced concern and a precise assessment of all honest Polish patriots. They are aware that friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union are the cornerstones of Polish security now and in the future, that they guarantee the independence of that country and create favorable conditions for the development of Poland. Many are those who realize better today than yesterday that those who stand on anti-Soviet positions are actually passing over to the side of the adversaries of socialism and joining the ranks of the enemies of the free, strong, socialist Poland.

It is the growing awareness of the importance of the alarm sounded by the friends of the Polish United Workers' Party and Poland which shows that there is no question more important now than the launching of a determined offensive against all acts of antisocialist activity, open or concealed, of rallying the ranks of communists for a counterattack on all levels, of creating conditions for the initiative to pass into the hands of the healthy socialist forces. Or, as a speaker at the 11th plenum of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party had said, reconciliation with the open enemies is impossible, compromise with the fierce adversaries of the socialist system is impossible.

The facts have shown that the Polish United Workers' Party has so far been unable to leave the phase of verbal defense, that it still cannot lead the people on an attack against the adversaries of socialism, to halt the offensive of counterrevolutionary forces. That is why fully justified is the concern of Poland's allies, who in this ripe with danger moment for Poland are increasing the help and unreserved solidarity in defense of the cause of socialism in that fraternal country.

STANISHEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND

AU231722 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The BCP delegation led by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev has returned home from Warsaw. The delegation paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee.

ECONOMIC TALKS HELD WITH AMERICANS IN NEW YORK

AU232009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The fourth regular plenary session of the Bulgarian-U.S. economic council, which will discuss measures and possibilities for further developing trade and other economic ties between the two countries, has opened in New York. The session was opened by the chairman of the council, Atanas Ginev, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and William (May), a well-known representative of U.S. business circles and a professor at New York University. The session is devoting special attention to the possibilities of expanding the exchange of trade, to power supply matters, to cooperation and exchange in agriculture and to certain other trade and economic matters of mutual interest.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GREECE

AU240955 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 24 Jun (BTA)--The working visit of Minister Stavros Dhimas, member of the Greek Government, ended with the signing of a protocol here last night. The goal of this visit was to find out new forms and to specify the ways of development of Bulgaro-Greek cooperation.

During the talks with members of the Bulgarian Government, satisfaction was expressed with the state of bilateral economic cooperation in recent years. It was underlined that possibilities exist to expand and diversify this cooperation. Good preconditions to this end have been pointed out to exist in agriculture, the food industry, mining and processing of mineral resources, as well as in electronics, automobile making, building and construction and transport.

The document was signed by the minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, Mr Khristo Khristov, and by Minister Stavros Dhimas.

At the ceremony were present Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, and Mr Georgi Karamanev, minister of home trade and services and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgaro-Greek committee for economic cooperation.

ECONOMIC TALKS BEGIN WITH NIGERIAN MINISTER

AU231530 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 23 Jun (BTA)--The first session of the Bulgaro-Nigerian commission on economic and techno-scientific cooperation began its work here today. The session will review the bilateral economic cooperation and will outline measures for its further expanding.

Matters of cooperation in construction where good traditions already exist, are expected to be reviewed. The Bulgarian organisation of Technoexportstroy has already built some projects in that country. Two joint societies have already been set up--the Technoexportstroy Nig. Ltd and Transcomplect Nig. Ltd. There are going to be discussions also on the problems of the relations in agriculture, mechanical engineering, transport, trade, geological prospecting, industry--the food industry, the chemical industry and other industries. The chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission is Mr Rumen Serbezov, minister of the light industry, and of the Nigerian--Mrs Adenike Oyagbola, federal minister of national planning.

JOINT ENERGY CONSERVATION APPEAL PUBLISHED 20 JUN

AU221609 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 20 June 1981 carries on page 1 an 1,800-word appeal and pledge signed by the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian trade unions, the Dimitrov Komsomol, the scientific-technical unions and the workers' collectives from the Ministry of Power Supply for Efficient Utilization of Fuel and Energy.

The appeal refers to the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and to Todor Zhivkov's speech at the May Day meeting with frontranking workers and medal winners, during which problems of conserving fuel and energy were discussed. The appeal states that considerable successes have already been achieved in conserving fuel and power, but that there is still much to be accomplished. The Fatherland Front and the other public organizations are urged to expand their educational work in fuel and energy conservation. The workers collectives, individual citizens and families are encouraged to be thrifty in the use of energy and to engage in optimal use of secondary energy sources, to engage in modernization and improvement of power supply equipment and in restricting the use of electric lights, as well as to get involved in various initiatives helping to save fuel and energy. This will be highly appreciated as a patriotic duty of primary importance, the appeal and pledge states in conclusion.

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS CHAIRMEN ELECTED--Constituent sessions of the newly elected people's councillors were held in Bulgaria yesterday. Andrey Savov was elected chairman of Kyustendil Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; Ivan Ruzhev, chairman of Burgas Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; Kostadin Stanev, chairman of Tolbukhin Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; Mincho Pankov, chairman of Sofia Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; Kiril Antonov, chairman of Blagoevgrad Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; Dimitur Mikhaylov, chairman of Silistra Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; Marin Manolov Marinov, chairman of Veliko Turnovo Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; and Yordan Asenov, chairman of Pernik Okrug People's Council Executive Committee. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 81 p 6 AU]

PRAGUE SEES 1968-69 SITUATION REPEATED IN POLAND

LD231528 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The idea of our class-based friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union has always been a thorn in the flesh of all enemies of socialism of the new Czechoslovakia. This is borne out by the fact that this very idea was among the subjects that were most frequently attacked by the rightwing and antisocialist forces in the crisis-ridden years of 1968-69. The counterrevolutionary forces in Poland are doing likewise today. Anti-Sovietism ranks among the general, characteristic features of every antisocialist counter-revolution and the rupturing of the class-based, internationalist bonds, which it is threatening to do, is also among its most important objectives.

The rupturing of the class-based bonds with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and the detachment of Czechoslovakia from this community was, in 1968, an inevitable sequence in the actions of the counterrevolutionary forces within our republic. At the same time it constituted the necessary external condition for the accomplishment of the liquidation of socialism in Czechoslovakia. The document, lessons from the crisis-ridden development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress, drew attention to the important fact that these attempts, supported by the imperialist circles in the West and directed by their anticommunist centers, were a part of the broader plans of imperialism aimed at altering the correlation of forces in Europe and the world at large which had been systematically developing after the end of World War II in its disfavor.

The international political authority of our country was significantly reduced in 1968 and the chaotic situation caused by the right and connected with imperialist plans was also upsetting peaceful development in Europe.

Precisely the same thing is going on in Poland today, including the weakening of the international authority of the state, as admitted by a number of its representatives. The counterrevolutionary underground, which has been able to emerge from semi-illegality onto the public and political scene, due to the present weakening of the Polish state and the PZPR, is spreading through the manipulated press and thousands of leaflets and speeches a number of anti-Soviet slanders and political demands.

The fact that the memory of 600,000 Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for the freedom of Poland is really the thorn in their flesh--a memory which they have been slandering for some time now--bears witness to the anti-Soviet fury of the Polish counterrevolution, a letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee said; in particular, we want to state that in the past few months the forces of the counterrevolution have been actively spreading various anti-Soviet slanders whose objective is to nullify the work of our parties and revive nationalist and anti-Soviet moods among various strata of Polish society.

Exactly like the Czechoslovak rightists in 1968, their Polish successors claim that the Soviet Union is robbing Poland. This is said despite the fact, says the above quoted letter of the CPSU Central Committee, that the Soviet Union provided and is providing enormous additional material assistance to Poland in this such a difficult time for Poland. In that vein they are talking about a country, which by its deliveries of crude oil, gas, ores and cotton at prices which are between one and a half and two times lower than world prices, is in effect supplying the main branches of Polish industry.

The arrogance of the Polish rightists and their disdain for the judgment and intelligence of ordinary Poles is truly boundless. The fact is that if indeed anyone really wanted to rob Poland, he would find nothing to steal, for where there is nothing, as the well-known proverb goes, even the devil takes nothing.

Strikes, the decline of working morale and disorganization of the economy caused by the Walesa trade union organization and the overall counterrevolutionary development have brought Poland to a situation where there is a danger of a famine and where Poland is unable to repay its foreign debts, (?parts) of which have in fact been repaid several times lately, in hard currency, by the Soviet Union.

The denigration of the memory of Soviet soldiers, as fighters for a free, socialist Poland, speaks volumes about the Polish counterrevolutionaries not really being interested in such a Poland. The Polish reactionaries and nationalists have always (?dreamt about the restoration) of the nationalist and anti-Soviet prewar Poland of Marshall Pilsudski, whose grave has today become a place of pilgrimage, of a Poland of noblemen and landowners oriented toward the West. Here, too, the Polish counterrevolutionaries (?are similar) to the Czechoslovak ones who also tried to return to the pre-Munich republic. However, everyone ought to know that the Polish bourgeoisie, by its reactionary character and anti-Sovietism and its orientation toward the West, brought on the Polish nation the same tragedy as did the Czechoslovak one on our nations.

Alliance with the Soviet Union has always been and remains the cornerstone of the foreign policy of each socialist state, a guarantee of security, independence and peaceful construction of socialism. It is also a criterion of the internationalist leadership of the communists, all working people and one of the characteristic features of socialist thinking. This is an irrefutable fact which the overwhelming majority of the Polish working people will in the end realize, after the inevitable defeat of the counterrevolution and its stultifying demagoguery.

COMMENTARY PRAISES POZNAN, KATOWICE FORUMS

LD232049 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] A survey of the reports about the situation in Poland, let's say over the past week, presents one with a brief but truthful picture of the political crisis in that country. It can be said without exaggeration that Czechoslovakia's northern neighbors have reached a critical point. International disruption of the national economy has become a means for extremists to step up attacks on the people's democratic system.

The situation is grave and the present situation is being reflected at the current annual conferences of factory and provincial organizations of the Polish United Workers' Party. At many of these, calls are being heard for strengthening the action capability of the party of Polish communists. The dangerous developments in society are acknowledged, yet no decisive measures against the enemies of socialism exist. In this connection, for example, the Poznan (?communists) forum has expressed support for the letter sent to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. A resolution from the Poznan forum says that it has many times publicly informed Polish society and top party bodies about its stand. Unfortunately nothing concrete has been done in this question.

It is self-evident that to speak of danger while standing idly by leads nowhere. The Poznan communists had in mind especially a consistent observance of the resolution from the 11th meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party concerning the activity of mass media. The press after all is one of the channels used by the Walesa trade union for disinformation and for incitement against people's power, against Poland's alliance with the Soviet Union.

Let's recall what the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU had to say yesterday about this matter. The printed paper which over the past month has inundated Poland is in essence an abuse of the freedom of speech and the press; for political aims which threaten Poland's national interests, that is socialism and the existing international ties of alliance, is [as heard] threatening the supreme interests of society which in Poland, similarly as in our country must set certain limits on such freedom, especially, we may add, when the producers of various booklets and magazines resort to half-truths and lies.

This was the case of recent attacks on the so-called Katowice Forum at which communists exposed all those who are deteriorating the social crisis in Poland. The aim of the Walesa wing of Solidarity or of those who control it is to shout down demands for a genuine reconstruction. These people doubtlessly consider opportunists within the Polish United Workers' Party as their allies who are to help them to change the Polish United Workers' Party into a political movement of a reformist type.

In this context it is worth noting a tactical maneuver which has been made on the part of Solidarity. Its attacks on the Polish United Workers' Party have now suddenly weakened, as if Solidarity now does not want to acknowledge that those who, like the Poznan forum, call for decisive actions in the defense of the socialist system, are indeed correct.

SOLIDARITY BLAMED FOR DISRUPTION IN POLAND

LD232010 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Frantisek Sokja commentary]

[Text] Let me repeat the words of one of my friends who said that the discussion of political issues in Poland is increasing to the same degree that interest in finding a concrete solution to the complex situation in production is falling. This is especially apparent in the Walesa trade unions, which are continuing in the efforts to transform themselves into a party which can act as an instrument for fundamental changes in the socialist system in Poland. It is enough to note the contents and tone of the speeches of individual leaders of Solidarity and their cruel criticism of all that has been achieved in past years in socialist-building in Poland. They constantly talk about the necessity to endure the present allegedly historical test after which there will come some kind of economic miracle and a paradise on earth for all Poles. The question as to where this paradise will emerge from and who will secure it is left open. But Solidarity leaves no one in doubt that this will come about thanks only to it. Only Solidarity, they say, can lead Poland out of the present crisis. The public is, however, tired of this test, which is so vehemently defended by the leaders of Solidarity. The lies which claim that the past successes of socialist Poland were the result only of false statistical games can hardly be maintained because last year, before the signing of the so-called agreements with Solidarity, it was possible to buy freely and without ration coupons not only butter, cooking oil or cheese, but also matches and cigarettes, let alone soap.

In the style of their ardent supporters in the West, the leaders of Solidarity are now stepping up their promises and their criticism of both the party and the government which, they say, are responsible for the present complex situation. Nowhere, however, is it said that the collapse of the Polish economy and the disintegration of work is due mostly to the political and economic demands issued by strikers, to the already weak work discipline disrupted by Solidarity and, above all, to the current relations among the people.

FRG AIMS TO WEAKEN SOCIALISM IN POLAND, EUROPE

LD190855 Prague CTK in English 0813 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 19 Jun (CTK)--Today's RUDE PRAVO said that subversive actions of West German anti-communism against Poland assume ever more clearly the character of open interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign and independent socialist country. The daily said that after the creation of the so-called independent trade union "Solidarity", whose bodies constitute an anti-communist platform of struggle against the unity of the working class and the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party, eulogies were heard from West Germany.

With regard to Poland, West German imperialism lived from the summer to the autumn last year between hopes that socialism would be disputed in this country, and fears that excessive involvement in the anti-Polish anti-communist campaign might harm, in the event of failure, West Germany's prestige in Eastern Europe.

Just as in connection with the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia, anti-communist centres speculate that the subversive actions will spread from Poland to other socialist countries.

International anti-communism is taking a phased approach to Poland, exploiting mainly the weaknesses of Poland's economic development in the 1970's.

The anti-communist subversive propaganda directed against Poland from NATO countries particularly West Germany, skilfully incites nationalism and Catholicism. Also the Polish cultural front is a centre of influences of opportunism and revisionism, because it was already earlier a haven of currents, ideologies and attitudes hostile to socialism. Some cultural workers have betrayed Marxism-Leninism and adopted positions of "fashionable" bourgeois philosophical schools such as existentialism, neo-positivism, neo-thomism and others, RUDE PRAVO said.

For attacks on socialism in Poland, also the demagogic slogan of the "right to strike" is being used. This made it possible for the domestic counter-revolutionary forces to organize themselves at first in the centre of the unrest, and later also in other parts of the country.

The present course of action of the solidarity and KDR (Committee for Social Self-defense) leaders proves that manifestations of revisionism, opportunism and anti-Sovietism had been disregarded in Poland. Also this made it possible for an anti-communist base to be built in the country, RUDE PRAVO said.

The aim of West German imperialism as the chief strategic ally of the United States in NATO is to contribute to the weakening of socialism in Europe, particularly on its Western border.

Anti-communist centres in West Germany, organizing and conducting psychological aggression against socialist power in Poland, are guided by the plans and intentions of the West as a whole. They are an organic part of the entire international anticommunism, and as its component are planning subversive activities against Warsaw Treaty countries in broad contexts, and on a long-term basis.

The gains made by anti-communism in Poland are only temporary. Polish communists and other working people are increasingly aware that it is vitally important to look for and find ways of surmounting the dangerous situation in which Poland has found itself.

INTERVIEWS WITH POLISH WORKERS SHOW DISCONTENT

Visit to Katowice Mine

AU222055 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jun 81 p 7

[Karol Mikulka article: "They Want Calm To Be Able To Work; Among Miners From the Katowice Mine"]

[Text] The invitation to the meeting of the presidium of the All-Enterprise PZPR Committee at the Katowice mine urged its addressees to prepare themselves for a discussion on fulfilling the social program, on ensuring summer recreation in a situation in which the recreational centers--otherwise always crowded by this time of the year--are completely empty. The managers of recreational facilities and summer camps are against the vacationers' arrival because they are not sure whether and how they will feed them. There are not enough food-stuffs even on coupons. Moreover, the fuel shortage makes even transportation complicated. Not all recreational facilities, especially those in mountainous areas, can be reached by train.

The agenda of the session indicated what the discussion would be about but the course of events necessitated a change. At the beginning, the discussion revolved around the riots at the main Katowice railroad station on Tuesday and Wednesday. When the public security corps wanted to take steps against the drunk rowdies, they were hindered by other travelers. The preceding day the crowd even forced public security members to set free a criminal they were escorting.

"The incident at the railroad station only shows that in our country we can talk about order and discipline only in the past tense," miner Antoni Hadamik, member of the enterprise committee's presidium, said excitedly. "One can stage provocations and riots with immunity. And when law-enforcement bodies want to intervene, there is immediately a horde of all kinds of elements standing against them."

"No one will convince us that the cases in which public security is prevented from fulfilling its obligations to protect citizens and social property--and that applies also to the latest incident at the Katowice railroad station--are not provocations prepared in advance," another member of the all-enterprise party committee added. "The forces that attack the very foundations of socialism in our country are also behind the deliberate violations of valid laws. They are doing that to trigger confrontations, to then be able to raise a hue and cry about violations of human rights."

We drew attention to the incident in Otwock, where only ruins were left of the public security office and where Solidarity then assumed the role of defenders of "order". But at the moment when order was being violated and lives and social property were jeopardized, none of its members intervened.

"It really is high time that law becomes law and justice becomes justice. Some are organizing witchhunts against people who dare to speak the truth and warn against the imminent danger." Giving an example, Wieslaw Wiktorowicz cited the vilification of upright people in connection with the Katowice Forum.

"We were called upon to issue protest resolutions, to adopt a position of condemnation. But no one told us what the content of the forum's document that we were supposed to condemn was."

Tadeusz Kolodziej, secretary of the enterprise party committee, Antoni Hadamik and others agree. The participants in the Katowice Forum justly warned against the threat to socialism, the manifestations of anti-Sovietism, the growing anarchy and so forth. "The excitement stirred around their document is reminiscent of a witchhunt", Wieslaw Wiktorowicz says. "Someone dared to raise his voice against phenomena that should be condemned by everyone concerned for Poland's well-being. That is why he was so quickly silenced."

"The comrades who prepared the forum's documents in many respects correctly assessed our present situation," Tadeusz Kolodziej says. "After all, our aim is to consolidate the socialist system and the ties of alliance with the socialist countries and to bring about greater resoluteness and actionability in our party's activity. That is also why we fully identify with the content of the CPSU Central Committee's letter addressed to our Central Committee. We want to have a firm, socialist--I repeat, socialist--state, order in the country and calm to be able to work."

The discussion was joined by other members of the party's all-enterprise committee. Some arrived at the session later. They were busy working in the mine. They spoke about the fulfillment of the coal extraction plan and about the threat to regular work. The lack of machinery, equipment and spare parts is gradually augmented by another enemy--lack of strength. They cited examples of when they had to wait in vain in lines for foodstuffs. The coupons were not covered by supplies.

"Can you imagine how hard it is for a hungry miner to work?" said Antoni Hadamik with tears in his eyes, a powerful fellow, strong enough to bend iron with his hands. "How deep have we sunk?"

That was, in fact, the beginning of the originally planned agenda of the session of the all-enterprise committee's presidium. The comrades spoke concretely about the causes of the profound crises in the country's political and economic life. They agreed with Wieslaw Wiktorowicz that it is high time to put an end to the policy of concessions, which weaken the foundations of socialism, and to say clearly and specifically who is who and on whose side he stands.

When bidding goodbye and wishing each other all the best, we did not just exchange polite words. "Come again," Tadeusz Kolodziej invited us. "After all, things must get better. We will not be intimidated by any brawlers, we will not allow anyone to risk our homeland's socialist future. This is also what I want to say at the city party conference. Such is also the mandate with which we will send miners' delegates to the party's ninth extraordinary congress."

The discussion and the unplanned part of the meeting of the all-enterprise party committee's presidium at the Katowice mine taught us one thing. More and more voices are being raised speaking out against everything that might thwart Poland's further socialist development. Sometimes they are still diffident. "Solidarity," which receives its wisdom from KOR members and people similar to them, is very good at settling accounts quickly. More than one upright functionary has already paid dearly for his principled positions, for defending the Leninist line of party work. That is why many Polish comrades receive the CPSU Central Committee's letter as a great moral support. That was also heard at the Katowice mine.

Warsaw Electronics Factory

AU231823 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 81 p 7

[Karol Mikulka article: "A Difficult Struggle: Visiting a Warsaw Electronics Factory"]

[Text] We met in the spacious hall of the factory for the production of telephone equipment in Praga, a Warsaw suburb. Dionyzy Pietrzsak, second secretary of the enterprise party organization; Wojciech Szubartowski, head of the galvanization department; and Jerzy Nowak, head of a brigade in the quality control department, were hardly visible among the boxes of future telephone exchanges, wire coils and switchboards, by means of which telephone operators will enable communication among people and cities in several countries.

Comrades from TRYBUNA LUDU and the Warsaw PZPR City Committee warmly recommended the visit to the enterprise. In the last two decades, it has been successfully fulfilling the plan in deliveries to domestic and foreign customers, among them Czechoslovak enterprises. The enterprise's chronicle also contains much data on effective cooperation with our Tesla enterprise.

"Will you not break the tradition of successful plan fulfillment this year," we asked, "when Polish information media report daily on hardly encouraging production shortfalls and gaps in the national income? In the first 5 months of 1981 even export results substantially deteriorated, compared with the situation a year ago."

"So far we have been fulfilling the plan, but only by the skin of our teeth," says Dionyzy Pietrzsak, waving his hand in resignation. "We are palpably affected by the production decline in the subcontractor organizations, to say nothing of deliveries from abroad, from the dollar sphere. That is all the more painful since in our enterprise you will hardly find a product for which we do not require at least a trifle from the West."

He cites examples when the technological processes, the production "recipes," foresaw exports even though similar raw and other materials would be available in Poland.

"We have attached ourselves to Western firms. Every enterprise director who was not able to prove that the plan provides for a product manufactured on the basis of a license, for close cooperation abroad, was criticized," Jerzy Nowak adds. "Thereby we have literally tied our own hands and now we have to pay dearly for it."

"Do you believe that the production decline has been caused only by problems in supplier-user relations, by the shortage of energy, raw and other materials?"

"Far from it. That is only one aspect of the matter. The political disruption initiated by forces that want us to draw even closer to Western countries, both politically and economically, is also reflected, of course, in work discipline."

In many enterprises, people spend more time discussing than working. It does not happen automatically. There are people who day by day provoke problems, conflicts and debates only to keep others from working. The economic results are consequently very poor. That is one of the ways in which they would like to prove the weaknesses of socialism in our country. They even speak with disrespect about the principles of cooperation within the CEMA framework."

This was where Dionyzy Pietrszak encountered resistance. Wojciech Szubartowski seems to prefer the methods of cooperation within the framework of the Common Market [EEC].

Pietrszak protests: "If we were in the EEC, no one would be pampering us. You do not give, you do not get. And look how Soviet comrades and people from the socialist countries in general are helping us."

They did not find a common language even when expressing their views on the solution to foodstuff problems. Szubartowski defended private farming and said that the formation of "Rural Solidarity" was justified. "After all, even the church supports private farming, rural self-administration..."

"But that will not make the counters any fuller," Pietrszak stresses. Jerzy Nowak endorses the view: "Listen to what people are saying in lines in front of stores or during consultations in our workshops. There are many voices asking why we did not solve the agricultural issue as other socialist countries did."

The views of Wojciech Szubartowski were not surprising. Rather frequently in the discussion he used data from the Polish press, from consultations with all kinds of "experts" on economic issues. One such "expert" made the recommendation in the press to establish order in agriculture by setting up farms of 20-40 hectares. It goes without saying that the farms would be private. State farms and cooperatives in particular yield allegedly nothing but losses.

However, he forgot to add at least a word about the situation in the supplies of, for instance, potatoes. Potatoes are being grown on a large scale precisely by private farmers. When in winter and at the beginning of spring there was hardly anything to put into the pots, they raised the price for a kilogram of potatoes to Z25 or even more. They did not care that they were skinning the people. And what is the situation now? They would sell them for next to nothing only to get rid of them. "The countryside has turned its back on the city. I am thinking of private farmers," says Jerzy Nowak. "They are calling for cheaper machinery, they want industry to be more receptive to their needs. But they themselves--and Solidarity supports them in that respect--would only like to have their purses stuffed. It is time to establish order in this."

Instead of talking about the production of telephone exchanges, discussion revolved around different problems, other branches. So far they have been fulfilling what is expected of them. But tomorrow they might be prevented by others from working regularly. By those, as Dionyzy Pietrszak and Jerzy Nowak put it, for whom the socialist system is a thorn in their side, by those who are trying to disrupt order and production.

"We are facing a difficult struggle for people's minds, for a change in the attitude toward work and all values," Pietrszak stresses. We were just passing a notice board with "Solidarity's" materials. "They are tainting the people, parroting the Mazowsze Solidarity views instead of taking up work here in our enterprise. How many people have they already confused? But we will persevere."

Dionyzy Pietrszak's words marked the end of our visit. He assured us that honest party members will do all they can to face up to all those who want Poland to turn its back to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and kowtow to the West.

FORMER NAZI PRISONER APPEALS TO POLISH FRIENDS

AU231854 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 81 p 1

[Letter by Drahoslav Hosek from Sumperk in the "Letter of the Day" column: "I Am Calling my Polish Friends"]

[Text] I am one of those who had been ordered for work in Germany within the framework of the "totaleinsatz" drive. In the modern concentration labor camp, people of many nationalities toiled -- Czechs, Frenchmen, Russians, Ukrainians, Serbians, Italians, Chinese and Poles.

We all waited for peace, for liberation from the fascist yoke by the Red Army, so as to be able to return home to our families and start a new, free, dignified human life.

I know very well how roughly my Polish friends were treated there. They were marked by a yellow star bearing the inscription "Pole" and the Nazis behaved inhumanely toward them, particularly after the Warsaw uprising; they demeaned human value completely, below human standards. We realized that it was Hitlerite fascism that had brought that misery upon us all--upon one nation to a greater, upon another to a lesser degree.

That is why today, at the twelfth hour, when your fatherland is under threat from the enemies of socialism, I am calling you, Frantisek Magera, Marian Zielinski, Viktor Domanski, Vesa Topancak, Adam, all of you from the Glogau camp in Poland, now called Hlohov, who were together with me in the torture chamber of fascism, to offer resolute resistance to the danger of counterrevolution. Help to hold back the hand of your country's enemies inside and outside the country who are concealed under the name "Solidarity."

KARMAL-LED AFGHAN DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD231534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] A party and government delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, arrived in Prague today for an official friendly visit to the CSSR.

The delegation also comprises Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, member of the presidium of the Revolutionary Council and chairman of the National Fatherland Front [NFF] Central Committee; Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of communications; Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the party's Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; members of the PDPA Central Committee and Presidium members of the People's Revolutionary Council, Mohammad Anwar and Nazar Mohammad; and Rabbani Afghan Burna, DRA charge d'affaires in Czechoslovakia.

The Afghan guests, whose visit contributes significantly toward further broadening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPCZ and the PDPA and between the two countries, were met at Ruzyně Airport in Prague by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Vasil Bilak, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak; secretaries of the party's Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Hama, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee: Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the party's Central Control and Auditing Commission. Also taking part in welcoming the Afghan guests were heads of departments of the federal government, representatives of the Federal Assembly, the National Front of Czechoslovakia and generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Also present were diplomats of the DRA Embassy in Czechoslovakia.

Babrak Karmal, the supreme Afghan representative, and other members of the Afghan party and government delegation were also cordially welcomed by the working people of Prague, by young people and the Afghan citizens living in Czechoslovakia.

Afterwards, a friendly meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, and Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council, was held at Prague Castle. The conversation was conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Opening of Talks

LD232014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Official talks opened at Prague Castle this afternoon between the delegation of the CSSR, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and the delegation of the DRA, headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council.

Taking part in the talks for the Czechoslovak side were: Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party's Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Col Gen Karel Rusov, first deputy minister of national defense; Vlastimil Chalupa, federal minister of communications; and Zdenek Karmelita, Czechoslovak ambassador in Afghanistan.

The delegations briefed each other on the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the latest session of the PDPA Central Committee, and on their implementation. Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that despite the continuing intervention of reactionary forces, the Afghan people, led by the PDPA of Afghanistan, have achieved significant successes in the struggle against internal and external enemies as well as in building a new society. This struggle enjoys our full support. Comrade Babrak Karmal highly assessed the results achieved by the Czechoslovak people, headed by the CPCZ, in building the advanced socialist society and sincerely thanked them for their selfless help and internationalist solidarity.

The two delegations assessed at length the all-round development of mutual relations and cooperation between the two parties and countries and noted with satisfaction that the cooperation was intensively widening and deepening in all spheres. They also debated further possibilities of cooperation with regard to the topical tasks of the Afghan economy and to the needs of the Czechoslovak economy. The exchange of views on the situation which has developed around Afghanistan confirmed complete identity on the issue of securing the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DRA. A political solution of this situation must safeguard a complete halt of the aggression and interference of the imperialist and hegemonic forces into the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The Afghan side again confirmed that it is ready, any time and without preliminary conditions, to begin talks on normalizing relations with its neighbors in the spirit of the proposals of the DRA government of May of last year. In this connection, Comrade Babrak Karmal highly assessed the principled foreign policy of Czechoslovakia which represents a significant contribution towards strengthening peace in the world, toward further relaxation of international tension and deepening solidarity with the nations struggling for independence and social progress.

The two party and state representatives confirmed at the same time the decisive significance for our countries of friendship and all-round cooperation with the USSR.

The delegation further discussed topical problems of the current international situation. They expressed unequivocal support for the peace proposals of the USSR aimed at securing peace in the world and halting dangerous armaments which are acquiring significance precisely at the present time when the imperialist forces and above all the aggressive circles of the United States are sharpening tension in international relations. Special attention was at the same time paid to discussing the situation in the Near and Middle East. They expressed concern over the spread of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean regions and expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people against Israeli aggression.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Babrak Karmal also singled out the important role of the nonaligned in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid. The talks between the delegations of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan were characterized by a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Signing of Agreements

LD241208 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The official talks between delegations of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] continued at Prague Castle today. At their conclusion, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, signed an agreement on friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the DRA.

This important document creates conditions for the further all-round development of mutual relations between the parties and governments of both countries and their people.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, then signed an agreement on legal aid in civil and criminal matters and an agreement on mutual recognition of documents on education and scientific degrees.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE BULGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD172021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic and general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, sent a congratulatory telegram to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, and chairman of the State Council, on his reelection as chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, sent a congratulatory telegram to Grisha Filipov, Bulgarian premier, on his election.

Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, congratulated Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo on his election as chairman of People's Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

NATIONAL FRONT APPROVES DRAFT GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD231540 Prague CTK in English 1722 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 22 Jun (CETKA)--The presidium of the Czechoslovak National Front, attended by Communist Party Presidium member and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, and Deputy Premier Karol Laco, discussed and approved here today a draft government program for the next five years.

CORRECTION TO CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Czech National Council Elects Chairman, Deputies," and subtitled "Government Sworn In" published in the 19 June Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page D 5: On page D 5, in the last paragraph of the item, the name Josef Kempny on the first and seventh lines should be changed to Josef Korcak.

COMMENTATOR CLAIMS USSR DOES NOT THREATEN WEST

DW231201 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1713 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Albert Reisz weekly foreign political review]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, the slogan: "Peace Through Absence of Arms," was voiced in Hamburg. That can be discussed. We, the socialist countries, do not demand that from the West.

The following seems interesting and remarkable to me in this connection: People demanding something like that, people like the participants in the church rally, do not feel threatened. This demand demonstrates that the legend of an alleged military threat to the West from the Soviet Union is not being believed; or, more exactly, that it is being believed less and less.

I do not mean just the Hamburg church rally. This applies to the many, many adversaries of the Brussels missile decision, to the generals and admirals of NATO staffs, the Social Democrats in all West European countries, to such politicians as George Kennan from the United States--one could continue the enumeration at length. These people say that they stand on the side of the West. They are experts and they know where a threat exists and where it does not exist. If really a military threat for the West emanated from the Soviet Union, they would be among the first to sound the alarm and to demand a more effective and stronger armament of NATO.

The threat for the West emanating from the Soviet Union is a legend and a lie.

CUBAN DELEGATION TALKS WITH NATIONAL FRONT

FL231045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation of the Cuban Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] led by national CDR coordinator Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, has received a warm official welcome at Berlin's Schonefeld Airport. In the first meeting of the official visit of several days to the GDR, Armando Acosta and his group held talks with Werner Kirchoff, vice president of the National Front Council.

The Cuban CDR mission attaches particular importance to examining the National Front's achievements in the emulation organized in the GDR to beautify the country's cities and villages.

CORRESPONDENT CITES PLANT COOPERATION WITH CSSR

DW231150 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0502 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] More than 2,000 GDR and CSSR enterprises are currently implementing the numerous cooperation agreements concluded on the basis of the friendship treaty of October 1977. The Prague correspondent of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND reports today that, among others, a new, computer controlled fine-steel rolling mill is under construction at Ostrava under international cooperation.

In keeping with the specialization within CEMA, the ~~Ernst~~ Thaelmann heavy machine-building combine, Magdeburg, is responsible for the delivery of special machinery. The steelworks of the central Bohemian town of Kladno, too, are provided with new plant departments with the aid the GDR. Deliveries of 25 electronic data processing machines for the Skoda and Tatra works and for the Slovnaft chemical combine have begun.

The CSSR on its part participates with products of specialized manufacturing processes in important investment projects in the Ost metallurgical combine and in the Riesa and Burg steel and rolling mills. This useful cooperation will even gain in importance in the future. It will extend to the energy and material sectors new technologies, and research cooperation in microelectronics and robot technology.

HAGER ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL MINING CONFERENCE

LD231934 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 23 Jun (ADN)--The 32d international mining and metallurgical congress of the Freiberg mining academy, Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk, began today. It was opened by a report to the participants from home and abroad given by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the topic of "Science and Society."

The traditional meeting, which will last until Friday, is dealing this year with the main topic of problems of the search for, exploration, extraction and processing of energy raw materials and questions of energy technology. It is attended by more than 1,200 experts from the USSR, Poland, the CSSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Finland, Austria, France, Holland, the FRG, Algeria, India, the United States and the GDR, who are conducting a scientific exchange of experiences.

With reference to the importance of microelectronics, high energy physics, material research, microbiology, and food science, Kurt Hager stressed the proven correctness of the principle that the goals and tasks of basic research should be determined on a long-term basis. "This means that scientific-technological achievements needed for the production of new, high-quality products, and the introduction of new technologies and processes capable of high performance during the 1986-90 period, must be already prepared today," he stressed.

In drafting long-term development strategies, the production plants, academies, universities and colleges must work more closely together. This is of decisive importance. The speaker named two decisive conditions in particular for efficiently combining science and production and rapidly putting the top scientific-technological achievements into practice. They are the continued expansion and development of basic research in specific branches in the combines, and making the products from university institutions and academies increasingly ready for application.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT LEIPZIG AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

LD210333 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1644 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Leipzig, 20 Jun (ADN)--Agra 18, the traditional instructional and progress exhibition of socialist agriculture, forestry and the food industry of the GDR was opened on Saturday in Leipzig-Markkleeberg by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

More than 800 enterprises are demonstrating at the progress exhibition their results and further projects to increase production. At the forefront of the many talks which the members of the party and state leadership held during their tour were the tasks and new initiatives to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

The advantages of socialist large-scale economy and of close cooperation by the CEMA member states in science and practice were explained to the leading personalities at stands of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania and the CSSR.

There were lively conversations in Hall 17, where the great benefits of specialization and cooperation are illustrated. Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership paid particular attention to the production and processing of grain shown in Hall 15. The exhibits provide evidence of the aim and possibility of producing 10 million tons of grain in the GDR by the end of the current 5-year plan.

At a friendly get-together with outstanding cooperative farmers, workers, agronomists and scientists at the end of the tour Erich Honecker paid tribute to the great willingness of all those working in agriculture, forestry and the food industry to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

He emphasized the close cooperation by the alliance partners, the working class and the cooperative farmers, the integration of industry and agriculture for further progress in developed socialist society.

Every worker, wherever employed, contributed in the spirit of the demanding goals set by the 10th SED Congress to the all-round strengthening of the GDR and thus also to safeguarding peace. Erich Honecker thanked all those working in agriculture for their imaginative work and the success they have already achieved since the party congress in increasing performance and for a high level of efficiency. He congratulated them on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the GDR on their day of honor, which the workers in agriculture, forestry and the food industry are celebrating today.

USE OF MICROELECTRONICS IN PRODUCTION URGED

DW221258 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 21 Jun 81

[From Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] Dear listeners: In the discussion on the directive [on the 5-year plan] the options of microelectronics become more and more plain. Inexhaustible reserves defying imagination are opened up. During the discussions in the GDR enterprises this summer, it has become clear that our microelectronics sector has made such rapid headway that the broad application of microelectronics in all fields of the economy now is the number one point on the agenda.

The Magdeburg heavy machine construction combine SKET [presumably standing for Schwermaschinenbaukombinat Ernst Thaelmann] is setting up a microelectronics center to open up further options for the use of microelectronics in the combine. A cable-coating installation controlled by minicomputers is being tested already.

In the rolling-mill construction sector, too, a minicomputer is proving its worth in process control. It is planned to have 300 robots in use in SKET by 1983, robots for which the application of microelectronics is the prerequisite. Each combine should emulate SKET, should examine the application of microelectronics with all parties concerned, and should quickly draw the practical conclusions.

Microelectronics, dear listeners, marks the opening of a new epoch of the technical revolution. Many electronics specialists are now needed for its application; technologists who will carry out this technical revolution. For technically interested young people this is the most topical and most important vocation of our era.

The first six robots in hydroengineering have been operating in the Magdeburg waterworks since Wednesday. The capacity of the installation is thus increased by 50 percent and the hard work of the filter-maintenance workers becomes superfluous. The first freely programmed robots have been in serial operation in the axle-manufacture department of the Ludwigsfelde automobile works since the week's beginning. Their number is to be raised to 13 before the end of this year.

By 1986 the Textima combine is scheduled to use 700 robots. The Jenapharm enterprise last week put a robot into operation for packaging the ampules. For this 5-year plan period it is planned to put 5,000 robots into operation in the plants of the general machine construction sector.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL ROBOTS--The first robot used in agriculture has been introduced at the Agra 81 agricultural exhibition in Leipzig-Markkleeberg which opened on 21 June. Plans provide for the use of 3,000 such robots in GDR agriculture during this 5-year plan period. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0905 GMT 21 Jun 81 DW]

LOSONCZI PRESENTS STATE AWARDS TO SOVIET COSMONAUTS

LD231930 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Soviet cosmonauts have been decorated in the parliament. The world recordholders of space flight have received high awards from the president of the Presidential Council. Gabor Bankuti reports:

The Soviet cosmonaut delegation was greeted this morning at 0900 with full military honors at Ferihegy Airport. The leader of the delegation is Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, the deputy for the cosmonaut program and a commander of the Soviet Air Force; members of the delegation are Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin, who were the hosts of Bertalan Farkas on the Salyut-6 space station. These two men hold the world record for a single spaceflight: They spent 185 days away from the earth, from 9 April to 11 October 1980. Ryumin also holds the absolute world record: During his two flights he served 1 year in space, except for 2 days. Now, in the Nandorfehervar Hall of the parliament, the Soviet cosmonauts are being decorated. I can see here Mihaly Korom, secretary of the SZMP Central Committee, Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pavlov, Soviet ambassador; Lenard Pal, secretary general of the Academy of Sciences; and, of course, the Hungarian Cosmonaut Bertalan Farkas and his trained colleague Bela Magyari. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, steps up to the microphone:

[Begin Losonczi recording] Dear comrades, esteemed guests. It is exactly 40 years to the day that fascist Germany carried out its attack against the peaceful population of the Soviet Union. The peoples of the Soviet Union gave a historic answer to fascist challenge. The painful memory of the terrible destruction and immeasurable suffering of World War II is an everlasting warning to the whole of humanity, for persistent vigilance in the face of the imperialist circles' attempts to unleash the most horrific nuclear catastrophe.

The Soviet spaceship and the scientific program, for whose unselfish and heroic accomplishment its passengers worked, also served the peace so fervently desired by humanity. For this reason, too, we are very pleased that a Hungarian cosmonaut and Hungarian-made equipment also participated in this program. In the successful journey by Cosmonaut Bertalan Farkas, in the preparation of trained Cosmonaut Bela Magyari, every participant in the joint Hungarian-Soviet space program played a part--especially you, our esteemed comrades and friends whom we are now able to greet on Hungarian soil and who did not only have a direct part in the preparation of our cosmonauts but, like comrades and friends, smoothed the way to the success of the space journey of the first Hungarian cosmonaut. It is our conviction that this exemplary feeling of solidarity, willingness to help and cooperation was not only meant for the fellow cosmonaut but for the whole of our people who are linked to the Soviet people by the warm, indissoluble ties of friendship. It is thanks to you, too, that as a result of the successful spaceflight, and of the high-level scientific venture, our national self-esteem has been enriched, and throughout the world the reputation of the Hungarian People's Republic has been raised.

In recognition of their outstanding achievements in the first Hungarian-Soviet space for their heroic action in conquering space, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic awards the decoration and title of Hero of the Hungarian People's Republic to Leonid Ilich Popov, cosmonaut of the Soviet Union, and to Valeriy Viktorovich Ryumin, cosmonaut of the Soviet Union. Furthermore, in acknowledgment of his outstanding achievement in conquering space, the realization of the Intercosmos program, in preparation of the first joint Soviet-Hungarian space flight and its accomplishment. Lt Gen Vladimir Aleksandrovich Shatalov has been awarded the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic. [end recording]

Lazar Remarks at Banquet

LD231644 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] The Party Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers have given a festive banquet in Budapest in honor of a delegation of Soviet cosmonauts. Premier Gyorgy Lazar recalled in his toast the Soviet-Hungarian space flight, completed less than a year ago, when Soyuz-36 was launched with Veleriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas on board.

The Premier pointed out that space technology was equally capable of serving man's peaceful life or of delivering weapons on target which would endanger the existence of mankind. The USSR and the socialist countries were utilizing the results of space research to the benefit of mankind. However, there are forces that would like to transform the universe into an arena of destruction.

It is exactly 40 years to the day when fascist Germany attacked the USSR and this day is also a reminder for everyone to recognize that the ranks of progressive people should be drawn even closer in the struggle waged for peace. For our part, we are confident that common sense will prevail and that we may return to the path of detente in international politics. In the interest of this our party, the government and all the people profess with conviction the consistent peace policy of the USSR and will support it with all their might, Gyorgy Lazar said at the banquet.

LAZAR, APRO GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON REAPPOINTMENT

LD192102 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Jun (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has greeted in a telegram Dr. Lubomir Strougal on the occasion that the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has again appointed him to head the government.

Antal Aproz, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, has sent a cable of greetings to Alois Indra, the re-elected chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE BULGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

LD192334 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP, and president Pal Losonczi, have cabled their congratulations to President Todor Zhivkov on his reelection as president of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Gyorgy Lazar, the premier, [word indistinct] for the newly elected prime minister, Georgi Filipov.

WARSAW REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF POZNAN FORUM

LD232254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The Poznan forum of communists has started its activities in the capital of Wielkopolska. It consists of representatives of diverse party milieus, mainly from Poznan, including economic workers and employees of the administration.

In charge of the forum's work is an organizational-programmatic group headed by Jan Majerczak, director general of the Mera automation system in Poznan. The participants in the forum, as was stressed at its inaugural organizational meeting, plan to create a climate conducive to the implementation of party decisions. In the adopted resolution the members of the forum fully endorse the assessment of the situation in the country and the party contained in the letter addressed on 5 June to the PZPR Central Committee by the CPSU Central Committee. They also approve the evaluations and efforts forming part of the resolution of the 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

They express the conviction that the duty of every party member is to make every effort so as to implement the resolution in full. The resolution reads in part that it is necessary to actively oppose the nihilistic trend in the assessment of the past decade, the total negation of the achievements of People's Poland and those who excite and disturb the community with problems related to the settling of accounts. At the same time, however, the authors of the resolution say that in order to consolidate the might of the party and its cohesion as well as its militancy it is necessary to purge the party more quickly and more consistently of compromised men. At the same time it is imperative to free the party with equally principled searing and consistency, of men who do not observe, and thus violate the ideological and organizational precepts of the PZPR statute. All manifestations of anti-Soviet sentiments and actions must and will evoke particular vigilance and determined protest.

We consider, the resolution continues, that the current reaction to the anti-Soviet excesses and incidents is inadequate. The resolution endorses the fully critical, severe evaluation of the activities of the mass media carried out by the 11th Plenum of the party Central Committee.

Referring to the Katowice Party Forum the authors of the resolution say, among other things, that the assessments and formulations contained in it pertain to matters which are of such importance to the party that it ought to be obvious to embark on a businesslike debate on them, and even polemics, since one cannot agree with all its assessments.

Concluding the resolution, the participants at the Poznan forum address an appeal to the primary party organizations, party echelons of all levels and delegates to the voivodship report-back and election party conferences and to the ninth congress, urging them to firmly defend the party positions, its ideological principles, achievements and unity and to assume full responsibility for the shape and destiny of the party and the homeland as well as for the election of such party authorities which would provide a guarantee of preserving the Marxist-Leninist character of the party and the socialist renewal.

PZPR REPORT-BACK, ELECTION CONFERENCES CONTINUE

Jablonski, Barcikowski Speak

LD231536 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jun (PAP)--The successive PUWP report and election conference in Torun, Lodz and Tarnobrzeg attended by members of the PUWP leadership Kazimierz Barcikowski, Henryk Jablonski and Kazimierz Cypryniak came to an end today.

So far 1355 out of the total number of 1965 delegates who are to take part in the 9th Extraordinary Congress of the PUWP were elected at the PUWP election voivodship conferences and in big enterprises. Nearly 50 members and alternate members of the present PUWP CC are among the chosen delegates. The following members of the current Political Bureau were elected: Stanislaw Kania, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Henryk Jablonski, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mieczyslaw Moczar, alternate members of the CC Political Bureau--Tadeusz Fiszbach and Roman Ney, CC secretaries Kazimierz Cypryniak and Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the CC Secretariat Stanislaw Gabrielski.

The second stage of the voivodship election conference wound up in Lodz today. 51 delegates were elected for the 9th congress. Several dozen speakers took the floor in a discussion. The delegates chose a 122-strong party committee of Lodz and Tadeusz Czechowicz was re-elected the first secretary.

President of the Council of State, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Henryk Jablonski took the floor in the discussion. Stressing the need to complete the process of taking to account of all those who contributed to the crisis the speaker also pointed to the necessity of the correct development of socialist democracy. Both basic party cells and party authorities at all levels should be restored the appropriate rank. It does not mean, of course, that we can do without the party apparatus. It should, however, serve the elective bodies and not substitute them. Speaking about international aspects of Polish crisis Mr Jablonski underlined the need to create a broad front of social support for the government and its activities. Without a strong state, its bodies and central authorities, one cannot speak about the building of socialism and Poland's credibility towards her allies. Only a strong state can be a guarantor of democracy, can solve its internal problems in keeping with the party line, i.e. by means of political methods. Therefore, while consolidating the rule of law he must consistently oppose any hostile forces and manifestations of anarchistic activities.

The PUWP programme-and-election voivodship conference in Torun, closed today, elected in a secret ballot Edmund Heza, 48, former secretary of the PUWP CC in Torun, the new first secretary.

Nearly 70 speakers, including the Political Bureau member and CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski, took the floor in the discussion. Referring to the 11th plenary session of the PUWP CC Barcikowski stressed the importance of the letter sent by the CPSU CC to the PUWP CC. If we have many reasons to feel concern, said he, our allies have the same right. Poland's security is confirmed and guaranteed by the socialist community. Being the second state in this community as regards the economic and human potential we play an important role in that security. Difficulties make Poland a weaker partner. It is our first and foremost concern to be credible for allies since this alliance protects us both in economic and political matters. That is why the constantly aggravated wave of anti-Soviet excesses should be treated as a provocation towards our own nation, continued Barcikowski.

The 11th plenum confirmed the line of socialist renewal and the line that advocates the solution of Poland's internal problems by ourselves. The conditions for renewal, however, have to be created in a struggle. The key to renewal is the rebuilding of the position of the party, its ability to lead the nation and its unity of action, said Barcikowski.

The unquestionable credit due to the current party leadership is the fact that it adopted the line of solving our difficulties and conflicts by political means, the line of socialist renewal and the conception of its implementation on the basis of law and order. The party leadership has led the country along a secure and peaceful road though fraught with dangers.

The PUWP voivodship report and election conference in Tarnobrzeg came to an end also today.

It elected a 121-strong PUWP voivodship committee. Janusz Basiak, chief forester from Janow Lubelski, PUWP member since 1964, was elected the committee's first secretary.

Twenty-one delegates for the 9th congress were elected at the conference.

More on Barcikowski Remarks

LD240028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Today voivodship conferences in Lodz, Tarnobrzeg and Torun have come to an end. In Lodz, from the newly elected 122-man committee, the first secretary of the Lodz committee was elected. Jacek Czechowicz, who has been fulfilling the function for several months, was reelected as first secretary. A series of several rounds of voting appointed (251) delegates to the ninth extraordinary party conference.

In Tarnobrzeg, in a secret ballot, the delegates elected a first secretary of the voivodship committee from among the five candidates put forward. Janusz Basiak, M.A. engineer, received the most votes. He is chief forester in Janow Lubelski. During five rounds of voting the conference also elected 21 delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress.

In Torun, however, after four rounds of voting, 218 delegates to the ninth congress were elected. From among two candidates, Edmund Heza was elected first secretary of the voivodship committee. Previously he was the secretary of the voivodship committee in Torun.

Kazimierz Barcikowski took part in the Torun session and spoke during yesterday's discussion in the evening.

Among other things, Kazimierz Barcikowski stated that the 11th plenum of the Central Committee had confirmed the policy of socialist renewal and the policy of resolving internal problems with one's own forces. However, the conditions for renewal have to be created and have to be created (?through struggle).

The key to renewal lies in the rebuilding of the position of the party, its capacity to lead the nation and in the rebuilding the unity of action in the face of difficult tasks.

Kazimierz Barcikowski further stressed that an unquestionable achievement of the present party leadership is the adoption of a policy of resolving difficulties and conflicts by political means--a policy of socialist renewal with a conception of its implementation based on law and order. The party leadership, stated Kazimierz Barcikowski, has led the country by a safe and peaceful road, even though it has bristled with great dangers.

Speaking of the mass media, Kazimierz Barcikowski recalled that the 11th plenum of the Central Committee had clearly determined its relationship to their functioning. (?We) expect the mass media to struggle for a strong position for the party, which neither precludes criticism nor the raising of one's own proposals.

With regard to the party's relationship to Solidarity, the speaker recalled the position during the period of the emergence of the new union, the right of party members to take part in the new organization and the search for a constructive level of cooperation. At the same time, our party (?takes up) a critical position with regard to those forces in Solidarity which are directing it onto the lines of political activity. In factories, union activity has almost vanished and social, cultural and even sporting activities have weakened.

The way out of this situation must be found in Solidarity itself, in agreement with its statute and obligations. No one can carry this out on behalf of Solidarity.

In conclusion, Kazimierz Barcikowski devoted a great deal of attention to the economic situation, stressing that the (?fall) in industrial production had also affected agriculture, which could not be supplied with the necessary means for the production of foodstuffs. The speaker also stated that at present we have a good program for the development of agriculture, which (?causes one) to hope that we will be able to achieve a certain amount of progress in the [word indistinct] of foodstuff production.

Olszowski Answers 'Accusations'

LD232350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship party conference deliberated for 27 hours before taking a second vote in the election for first secretary of the voivodship party committee and announcing the winner. He is Stanislaw Kolasa, a Navy air force pilot who holds the rank of commodore. He is also head of the Polish Aero club in Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship. The new first secretary confirmed his previous declaration that he would lead the voivodship organization for only one term of office.

Just before the voting results were announced, Stefan Olszowski rose to speak. He answered a number of accusations directed at the Politburo and the party Central Committee and explained the fundamental principles of the programmatic policy of the leading party authorities both in ideological matters and socioeconomic policy.

Grabski, Moczar at Conferences

LD240954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Voivodship party conferences started today in Poznan and Suwalki. They will elect new officers for the voivodship echelon and delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress.

The Poznan conference is being attended by Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, and the Suwalki conference is being attended by Mieczyslaw Moczar, Politburo member and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

More on Poznan

LD241150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] A PZPR voivodship report-back and election conference has been in progress for the past 3 hours in the hall of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan.

Present in the hall are delegates of the organization numbering over 117,000 members and candidates. Among them are Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, Leslaw (Kotalski), head of the Press, Radio and Television Department in the Central Committee, and Prof Jerzy Wiatr, member of the Presidium of the Congress Commission.

After having accepted the rules for the debate the conference is now hearing a paper, which is the introduction to the discussion, by Jerzy Kusiak, first secretary of the outgoing voivodship committee.

The beginning of the conference, during which many procedural issues were discussed, has already shown that the debate will be heated and will turn into a platform for an exchange of controversial views on the situation in the party, on the preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress and also on ways to get out of the economic crisis. No doubt the debate will be assisted by the materials prepared earlier by the Poznan Voivodship congress group, headlined: Our Stand for the Ninth Party Congress.

Waszczuk, Rakowski, Gabrielski

LD231456 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Voivodship report-back and election conferences have started in Legnica, Bielsko-Biala and Zamosc. The party conferences will elect new voivodship party authorities and delegates for the Ninth PZPR Congress. The guests at the Legnica conference are Jerzy Waszczuk, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the Central Committee; and Zdzislaw Balicki, chairman of the Radio and Television Committee.

Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the Central Committee, and Kazimierz Rokoszewski, head of the Cadre Department of the Central Committee, are participating in the Bielsko-Biala conference. The introductory paper to the debate was read by Andrzej Gdula, the current first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Bielsko-Biala.

Stanislaw Gabrielski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat, is taking part in the Zamosc conference.

Bielsko-Biala Conference Ends

LD240948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] The voivodship party organizations' report-back and election campaign being held prior to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is coming to an end. Debates are stormy and last many hours. In Bielsko-Biala the conference lasted almost 24 hours ending in the early hours of this morning. Congress delegates and voivodship authorities were elected. In a secret ballot, Andrzej Gdula was reelected first secretary of the voivodship committee.

Legnica Elects First Secretary

LD240922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday's first day of debate at the Legnica Voivodship PZPR report-back and election conference was mainly devoted to the election of the voivodship first secretary. It was decided that all candidacies for the post of first secretary be submitted by delegates and that the election be decided by a secret ballot of the conference. Four candidacies were submitted, including current first secretary Ryszard Romaniewicz. All candidates were subjected to a kind of examination. They had to answer many questions from the room, formulating at the same time their own political credo. There were two rounds of voting because in the first round, no one received the required majority of 50 percent plus one vote. Thus, only in the second round did the conference elect Stanislaw Jasinski to the post of the first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Legnica.

OFFICIALS SPFAK AT PZPR ELECTION CONFERENCES

Kurowski on 'Socialist Renewal'

AU231628 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Central Committee Secretary Zdzislaw Kurowski at the 19 June accountability-election conference of the PZPR voivodship committee in Biala Podlaska]

[Text] Speaking in the discussion, Z. Kurowski said, among other things, that only a strong and internally consolidated Poland is able to guarantee the country's development that is commonly defined as the process of socialist renewal.

Squaring accounts with the past involves more than just squaring accounts with the people responsible for errors and for power abuses, since the latter is the easiest thing to do and has been done for some months now. Squaring accounts with the errors of the past decade must be instrumental in disclosing all the reasons for distortions of socialist principles in social life. Such squaring of accounts will create guarantees that errors in the shape of a profound crisis will not be repeated. The formal guarantees must be included in the party statutes designed in keeping with the proposals produced by the pre-congress discussion. The statutory guarantees must above all seek to remove the sources of errors and distortions in the party's internal life and in the country's sociopolitical life.

Comrade Z. Kurowski devoted much attention to the country's economic matters. Efforts to stem the further disintegration of the economic structures and to halt slumps in production and productivity must today be the cause of all party branches and all party members. Without a breakthrough in the economy it is impossible to solve the urgent social needs and the problems inherited as a result of the erroneous policy in the seventies and created in the past few months. Economic stabilization is now the most important political task, and should be treated as such by all party members and by everyone who is interested in overcoming the country's crisis.

Barcikowski on Army, Party Role

AU231403 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20-21 Jun 81 p 2

[Report on speech by PZPR Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski at the 19 June Poznan PZPR election conference of the Air Force]

[Text] Speaking during the discussion at the conference, K. Barcikowski dwelt at length on the country's present situation, stressing that Poland's credibility vis-a-vis its socialist allies is of key significance for the future of our state and people. An important element of that credibility is the place and role of the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic within the Warsaw Pact, as well as the cooperation, joint activity and brotherhood-in-arms between the Polish People's Armed Forces and the Soviet Army. Our alliances result from common ideology and from the setup of the political forces that emerged in Europe in the wake of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. Only madmen and provocateurs would seek to annul those alliances because the cause of peace and security and of Poland's independence would thus be jeopardized.

K. Barcikowski stressed the need for rapidly restoring the party to its leading role in the state, especially by intensifying the struggle against the forces hostile to socialism, forces of which there is no dearth in Poland. Our party has proved in practice that it is a leading force in implementing socialist renewal. It has also done more than anyone else to implement that renewal. The PZPR is fostering people's wise civic thinking and prudent acting that helps define the limits of renewal. These limits are socialism, the party's leading role in the state and Poland's permanent place in the socialist camp. He who oversteps those limits is in practice an enemy of socialist renewal.

Comrade K. Barcikowski also took a stand on the conference's debates and stressed the need for prudence in presenting and examining the numerous proposals coming to the higher party authorities from the basic party organizations, and for appreciating and preserving the present organizational structures that have been tested in practical experience and adapted to the Armed Forces' specific conditions.

KRUK ATTENDS LUBLIN TRUCK FACTORY MEETING

LD231408 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Delegates from the whole country representing the automotive industry are participating in a meeting that has begun in a truck factory in Lublin.

The objective of the meeting is to work out a joint position of the delegates--the representatives of the automotive industry--for the ninth extraordinary party congress.

Wladyslaw Kruk, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Lublin, and Henryk Gawronski, minister of machine engineering industry, are taking part in the meeting.

RADOM PARTY ACTIVISTS ASSESS JUNE 1976 EVENTS

LD231842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] A meeting of party activists was held in Radom on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the events of June 1976. Zdzislaw Urbaniak, first secretary of the party municipal committee, stressed: We unanimously assess the Radom events as a protest of the workers against a premature and excessive rise in prices, an inappropriate system of proposed equivalents, [proponowanycu ekwiwalentow] and an arbitrary manner of governing. Bogdan Prus, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Radom, stated that the events of June 1976 constituted the first strong manifestation of a sociopolitical crisis that was developing and the basis for which no doubt went beyond the problem of the changes in prices.

The participants in today's meeting sent a letter to party members and the inhabitants of Radom at large in which they say, among other things: We expect the ninth party congress to define its attitude to the issues of June 1976. Undeserved consequences for the helplessness of the central authorities were borne above all by party members and by the Radom community. Today we must proudly speak about the maturing of the patriotic socialist attitudes of the inhabitants of red Radom. This makes it imperative for us to take a special and consistent role in the first line of socialist renewal and in the socioeconomic life of the city, the voivodship and the country.

KATOWICE PAPER ON PROBLEMS FACING PZPR CONGRESS

PM231346 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNY in Polish 17-18 Jun p 1

["DZIENNIK ZACHODNY commentary: "Great Need for Unity"]

[Text] The party needs unity. It needs unity to organize the ninth extraordinary congress and prepare a program for action. It will need unity during and after the congress.

The general situation has been improving. This has been demonstrated at recent voivodship conferences in Opole and Krakow. Members of the present leadership and coauthors of the line of understanding--S. Kania, K. Barcikowski, M. Jagielski and T. Fiszbach--have already been elected delegates to the ninth congress.

It is becoming increasingly certain that it is in the party that the concept of and program for changing the situation and the methods to be used to achieve such a change must originate. But, in order to make this possible, the party must first achieve internal unity, be able to speak with one harmonious voice and act in unison from the grassroots up to the leadership. The fact that this was until now impossible represented a specific aspect of the "Polish political crisis." Today, it is simply indispensable.

However, it is not enough to state that party unity is absolutely necessary and that, as many speakers at the 11 Central Committee Plenum stated, this is our "last chance." For it is necessary to create adequate conditions for unity, that is, remove all obstacles to it firmly and energetically.

So what is undermining the party's internal unity?

It is being undermined by extremists in a faction which includes people interested in wrecking the post-August agreements and in hindering and destroying the renewal movement both within the party and outside it, in the community. Appeals by the Katowice Party Forum, which, as we remember, have also been assessed by the Politburo, can be used by us as an example of all this.

But it is also being undermined by the extremist activities of people in the opposite faction. The case of Iwanow from Torun and the crisis can serve as examples here. Senseless transformations of democracy into license and efforts to deprive it of statutory legality, of a discipline based on the principle of democratic centralism in the name of democracy and of its political class orientation--these have been this faction's most dangerous deviations.

Are any more examples needed?

While not denying but, on the contrary, acknowledging the great achievements of the pre-congress voivodship commissions, it is nonetheless necessary to state that the "program theses" put forward by the Central Congress Commission as a draft program should, after all, become the main leaven for pre-congress discussions. But have they become such a leaven? Maybe they have rather become a kind of indirect inspiration. And what about the problem of the so-called calling to account--is there not a danger that, as a result of delays in that sphere, it will dominate discussions at the congress in such a way as to push into the background matters which should determine its significance, matters which the working people are waiting on? In fact, there are many such problems--too many to be ignored. And what about the theory that the sole purpose of the congress is the election of a new--completely new--leadership, and that it will be up to this new leadership to concern itself with any "other matters" while preparing for the next congress? Can such a concept of the congress be accepted by anyone who realizes that what is at stake is a congress of the ruling party? One thing must be made clear: A situation must not be allowed to arise in which the congress is unable to show in the action program submitted to the nation and in the persons of its leaders that the party is capable of managing Poland's affairs.

And since we have mentioned the fact that the question of outlining the path toward Poland's future is of paramount importance, is there no danger that almost as many concepts as we have voivodships will suddenly and unexpectedly appear at the congress? And how will they then be reconciled, how will they be transformed into a program unity?

Polish socialism can and must be the kind of socialism outlined by the policy of social agreement which has been adopted by the party. There is no alternative to this policy because it has been initiated in accordance with the actual wishes of the working class and its party on the basis of Marxist-Leninist concepts. For this policy of understanding means to the party a return to the sources of its strength, that is, the enterprises.

"We are able to repulse any threat, consolidate the party, prepare and hold a congress successfully and wage an effective struggle with a view to extricating ourselves from the present crisis. Whoever supports the party in these activities will pass the test at one of the most dramatic moments in Poland's 1,000-year history," Stanislaw Kania has said. However, we are not quoting these words merely because the first secretary has spoken them but because this thought contains a truth, a really obvious truth.

BRATKOWSKI ADDRESSES 17 JUNE JOURNALIST SESSION

AU230906 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Jun 81 p 6

["Authorized abridgement" of speech by Stefan Bratkowski, chairman of the Association of Polish Journalists, at the 17 June Warsaw session of the association council "devoted to the country's political and social situation"]

[Text] The title of my introductory speech is "Who We Are and What We Are Able To Achieve," because these are the two subjects about which I am going to speak at the behest of the council. I will not say that we have met in a special situation because, as a rule, we have been meeting in special situations for some time now. However, today we can talk under different conditions--without beating about the bush. The 11th Central Committee Plenum presented a picture of our political world as it really is, and the time between now and the ninth congress will produce consequences of this presentation. A cool head and responsibility have never been at a greater premium. The wind of history is blowing, as one of our colleagues paraphrased Galczyński [a poet]. It is really blowing, and its gusts are at times quite icy, but this does not mean that we will let ourselves be blown off course or frozen. That is why it is worth talking.

For my first subject I will remind you that one of the main sources of tension before August was an almost total incredibility of our mass media. The information monopoly was actually held by foreign radio stations, and the printed matter in circulation out of the censor's reach was exclusively concerned--which was natural--with evidence to support the charges leveled against those in authority. The basic channels of liaison and communication among fellow countrymen and between those in authority and citizens were cut off. The result was that people refused to believe even in bad news. On the other hand, word-of-mouth information contained reports that could not be verified, as well as rumors. Some scores of the people who formed the leading echelons of our profession were banned to the periphery of our public life (including an enormous percentage of party members). The situation reached a stage when none of the people who enjoyed the trust of readers and listeners wanted to write or say anything good about the previous leadership....

This situation was called schizophrenic. It annoyed the people and paralyzed the entire system of society and the state, but it affected the journalists most of all because it made it impossible for them to discharge their social functions and to exercise their profession. That is why the extraordinary congress of our association instructed our new authorities to ensure that we can exercise our profession. We are a typical artisan guild. If we, the weavers of social imagination, were to weave for the king new robes out of fiction, appearances and idle prattling, then we would not need the little boy from Andersen's fairy tale to tell us that the king is naked. Everyone would see that at once and would look for other purveyors of information--outside of our guild.

Who Will Lose?

The entire system will lose in such a situation. It is impossible to govern the country. The state and Polish people will not function normally without credible newspapers, radio and television. One can provide not 1 but 5 or 10 hours of a weekly program for our various colleagues-pterodactyls [presumably conservative journalists], one can set up five new dailies for them, one can freely manipulate TV newscasts and one can launch additional thousands of copies of slanderous material that unmask the speaker of these words as a sexual maniac, a security service professor and a lover of KOR--all at the same time--but none of this will extend to other people the credibility accorded to my colleagues and me. It is impossible to appoint anyone as Malczewski, Kapuscinski, Kralowna or Szumowski. In our profession you have to work for your name and image yourself. But we will not change. My colleagues and I will not change. Nor will the powerful community of Polish intellectuals, to whom we are tied, change. We have to be taken as we are.

We have no field guns, money, clubs for beating or the authority to give orders. Nor do we edit newspapers in lieu of the chief editors, who are our colleagues. All we can do is to offer our goodwill, knowledge and skills, counting in return on respect for our interests, which are simple. We want to be credible and to be treated by politicians as partners and not as servants--to be treated as professionals who must look after their proper functions so that they are not vitiated by some amateurs from outside our profession, no matter how sure they are of their being right.

Have we played a positive social role in the past 10 months? A simple test provides the answer: Wherever newspapers have been able to be genuine newspapers, have supplied information and have helped promote understanding among citizens, tensions have been relaxed without conflicts, and tensions have been prevented from becoming serious. Having gained the position of credible people, journalists have been able, even singlehandedly, to counter by argument the reckless and irresponsible actions, including those hostile to the country's interests.

We have not changed our viewpoint. We are against all kinds of extremism. We are for forming that great bloc of social accord which is able to guarantee the permanence of the socialist system and of our alliances. I have in mind the socialist system with the regenerating party, of which I am a member, with the other parties, which are regaining their genuine character, with the Catholic community, which is treated like a partner, and with the workers and peasants trade unions, which are looking for practical programs and roles. I have in mind true and not simulated socialism--one that is efficient, effective and able to pass the test of life and not the test of slogans.

Have we gone too far in our attacks against sectarian-dogmatist extremes? I think that the 11th Central Committee Plenum reaffirmed in a way our present evaluations. At the 11th plenum my party won the battle for wisdom and dignity at the same time (which is a very difficult task), but the course of that battle has cost us Poles too much nervous tension for us to rapidly forget the speeches of those who have no liking for the party leadership, for the government and for their own society. For the sake of the country, we would like to close that chapter as soon as possible. But this requires more than just goodwill. What is needed is the goodwill of the two sides. We are neither vindictive nor unforgetting, but we should bear in mind that even the very further activities of some persons against our professional community and association simply makes it impossible to close the subject.

Our declarations addressed to the opposite extreme, unfortunately, were not published, mainly because they also applied to the former. As a result of that, our voice--the voice of the union's governing bodies--against destructive tendencies, against antisocialist or anti-Soviet pronouncements was unable to reach public opinion by other than informal channels which, by their nature, have a restricted range....

Among us, there are no Pelikans [allusion to Jiri Pelikan, director of Czechoslovak television in 1968], but--as we said at the extraordinary congress--there are also a few pterodactyls who fly rather low at that. In our opinion, the middle road is the only one for 95 percent of our very differentiated society. The extremes must either adapt themselves or be socially isolated. Neither exuberant personal ambitions nor the deepest convictions can justify positions and acts going against the interests of the people. Intentions will count to future historians; what counts to the present ones are facts and their tangible effects.

Let us proceed to the second subject....First of all, let me specify the question.

What Can We Do Today and Tomorrow To Repair the Republic?

The economic situation is close to the bottom.

The bankruptcy of the previous management system and the practical uncontrollability of the economy, the sluggishness and inefficiency of a significant part of administration, the absorption of those who could do something in the settlement of pressing and explosive social conflicts, and last but not least the intellectual impasse, the lack of ready solutions, the lack of experience--all that is aggravating the crisis. A few days ago Premier Jaruzelski announced the first practical steps in favor of the economic reform (the Ministry of Agriculture was the only one to take such steps before in the sphere of state farm management), but he did that exactly under circumstances that prevented concentrating the attention of society on the enormous undertaking confronting us.

What I mean is not the economic reform alone. Notwithstanding the developed technical potential, we are virtually in a postwar situation, a situation analogous to postwar devastation. There is no food, no energy, no fuel or raw materials. We have inherited from Gierek's team a ruined agriculture and a ruined small-scale production. The economy is disorganized, and in addition we must, like after a war defeat, pay enormous reparations. For the seventh time within a history of 200 years the Poles must start from scratch, and--taking into account our present debts--from a state far below the zero point. Meanwhile, we do not have any Gabriel Narutowicz or Eugeniusz Kwiatkowski at hand (maybe such a personality will emerge in the future). We have no great manager capable of standing by the chief of the government and of leading the economy along the path of rebirth. We do not have a reliable manager who will come and say: "Let us clench our teeth and do the utmost to rise," who would find obedience, who would move and mobilize the entire nation, because it is still unknown what is to be done, by whom, when, where, with whom and what for....

However, let us see what the firm called "Poland" has now at its disposal in order to rise from the bottom, if it has any trumps left. Well, there are such trumps. There is quite a sizable piece of technical potential, there are talented, trained and willing people, and there is a social animation offering a great deal of initiative. Certainly, the difficulties mounting in recent months, bitterness and tensions have worn out our society psychologically, have diverted its attention from the effort confronting us, from the chances and hope. But there are also assets, and precisely those most important for the cause of rebirth.

It is not mere chance that I am speaking about that in this hall. Along with the colleagues from the board, from the DIP [Experience and Future] discussion group and the Polish Economic Society, we have discussed what can be done under the present conditions for the country by people like ourselves. Let me say once again: We have no money, no weapons, no clubs, we have no authority to give orders to anybody; we cannot even do anything for anybody else. We are not leaders able to appeal, or idols able to enrapture. The only thing we have is the strength of information and arguments which are able to reach the minds of the millions and to find out people who know what is to be done and how. We have reached the conclusion that that also counts: precisely our pens and minds, our good will and skills.

That Is What We Would Like To Propose

One, let us try to explain to our compatriots not that we are at the bottom, because everyone knows that, but that there is no one, except we ourselves, able to pull us up from that bottom. Let us explain that hard work is not the only point at all, although without it we are helpless. There is something more that matters: common, practical and economic deliberation and cooperation on the part of every one of us, wherever we live and work. We must feel as if we were about to leave--all of us, the whole nation--for a great war, a war against the mess, disorganization, wastefulness, destruction, thoughtlessness and debts. Those are powerful adversaries, much tougher than the adversaries of renewal. And they are everywhere, assisted by the detachments of bureaucratic inertia and dislike for change. There are no prospects for a blitz. In military terms, that will be rather a long and arduous position war, a war of innumerable complex and well-coordinated actions and maneuvers, but at the same time a total war waged by a nation in need. The only question is how to begin it.

Let us try to persuade our compatriots at each factory, settlement, city and in each economic branch, in each trade and specialty, to form staffs of wise people able to propose, in common, practical--immediate and long-term--remedies. Let us help find them and gather to exchange views. Let us try to disseminate their experiences and attract others to action. In a word, let us be the heralds of renewal programs. It is obvious that we will not be able to think for others, but we can help to conceive the ideas and put them into effect. The enormous potential inherent in the millions of Solidarity members, the millions of rank-and-file party members, the millions of organized peasants, and in other unions and organizations is waiting for a proposal.

It is not the point to substitute for the Economic Reform Commission, the government, the Sejm, political authorities, the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity and its center for social and trade research. On the contrary, what matters is the great mobilization of all wise and willing people outside the supreme authorities. Those supreme authorities and centers must settle a number of general strategic, nationwide problems, and only in the best cases do they provide a legal and organizational framework for the activity of each of us. In the best of cases, they specify the main directions of attack. As Kusmieriek put it in the most recent issue of ZYCIE I NOWOCZESNOSC: "all hands aboard" (in this case, it would be more accurate to say: all hands and heads).

Proposal two: Along with the DIP discussion group, the Polish Economic Society, the voluntary economic reform committee, in cooperation with the Economic Reform Commission, with the new special ministers for the reform and prices, as well as with the Solidarity center for social and trade research, let us set up a voluntary consultative staff of 8 or 10 members. Those 8 or 10 specialists in economic and management problems would advise and help all those in need with organizational assistance on the part--let us hope--of the Polish Economic Society and the Polish Free University Society. We journalists would be their spokesmen. That staff would advise and help the organizers of self-governing bodies, persons analyzing management systems, drafting new economic systems and so forth--all trying to repair something.

Let us hope that the voluntary consultative staff, in cooperation with the ministers for the reform and prices, would discover the socially most urgent problems, that it would gather and organize the groups of branch specialists and advisers prepared to work out concrete solutions or to give an expert opinion about them, and that it would use journalists to propose and inspire concrete actions.

Let us hope that, owing to the activity of the Polish Economic Society, branches of that kind of emergency staff would emerge in all major centers. It is not the point to substitute for ministers and the Economic Reform Commission, but to form an alliance of wise and willing people, to change over, wherever possible, to the mass movement for the practical repair of the republic.

Last but not least, the third proposal: We invite our journalist colleagues in every speciality and in every club to kindly consider what can they do in their fields....

Let me repeat at the end: We cannot do anything for anybody, but we can wake up the spirit of repairing the republic. We can help our joint citizens exchange experiences and organize cooperation. In the enormous enterprise of the country's rebirth, we cannot perform the role of locomotives, because we are too weak and have no means for that purpose. But we can do a great deal to make proper use of the enormous reservoir of steam produced now in the Polish boiler, to prevent it from being wasted just for a whistle.

I have drawn up initial proposals. The union's board hopes that the discussion will be concentrated on them, that they will not end just with a whistle.

KKP, GOVERNMENT DISCUSS ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT

LD240559 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The economic team of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the negotiating group of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity dealing with economic matters and employment are holding a session in Warsaw. Under discussion are matters pertaining to coal mining and material supplies to the national economy.

Minister Marian Krzak, chairman of the economic team, adopted a positive stance on many proposals pertaining, among other things, to introducing at mines as quickly as possible the self-governing system which was submitted by the National Coordinating Commission of NSZZ Solidarity's coal mining chapter.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN MEAT SUPPLIES CITED

LD231854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services, and directors of departments of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services discussed the current situation on the home market at a press conference today.

We find ourselves in a difficult situation this month regarding meat supplies as a result of purchasing being lower than planned. Meat imports are also smaller than expected. Thus, difficulties have arisen as regards the use of coupons. It has been necessary to use part of the state reserves, and this has led to a considerable reduction of those small reserves. The ministry is now concentrating on ensuring the availability of meat supplies in July and August. In order to maintain the rationing system it will be necessary to import 27,000 tons of meat in July and 100,000 tons from July to the end of September. A total of 140,000 tons of meat should be on the home market in July. This will fully cover the rationing needs, but at the expense of reduced supplies to public catering establishments [gastronomia otwarta]. But meat supplies to hospitals and canteens will not be reduced.

The ministry has submitted to the Sejm Commission for Trade, Small-Scale Production and Services draft changes in the meat rationing system.

FOOD MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES SUPPLIES

LD231256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The problems of food economy were discussed at yesterday's press conference by the government press spokesman. The press conference heard that in the last 5 months the enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases delivered to the market more products than in the same period last year with the exception of meat, sugar, sweets, potato flour, hard cheeses, vodka and cigarettes. According to the minister of food industry [words indistinct] to equalize demand with supply, in the current situation, would require an increase in the supply of food to the shops of about 150 percent, which is not possible. In the near future, one must expect a worsening of the situation on the meat market. One must also expect a decrease in the supply of alcoholic beverages. The minister stated that the needs of the domestic market and the rational management of this year's harvest in agriculture call for an extension of work to free Saturdays not just in the food processing industry but also in transport and in retail trade. Also presented were the basic assumptions of the new economic and financial system which are to be introduced as from 1 July in the state farms, and also the assumptions of the changes in the pensions system for farmers. Two variants of the proposed changes in the pensions system for farmers are to be submitted for consultation in mid-July.

RESTRUCTURING OF FARM PRICES BEING DISCUSSED

LD231300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Matters pertaining to the procurement of farm produce and supplies of food to the market, the new economic-financial system in state farms and assumptions for changes in the system of pensions for farmers, were today the subject of another conference by the government press spokesman Jozef Barecki.

Among other things, it was said that new price lists will be distributed in the provinces not later than 25 June, in conformity with the increase of grain procurement prices coming into force on 1 July of this year.

On 1 July, the new economic--financial system will come into force on state farms. It will be in line with the basic assumptions of the economic reform.

COMMENTARY VIEWS MEETING ON REFORM OF FOOD PRICES

LD231928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The session, already the third of the national conference on food affairs and organized by the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity, assembled yesterday and today a large number of economists and specialists on social policy as well as representatives of regional trade union organizations. The theme at this session concerns everyone directly: the reform of food prices.

Prof Zdzislaw Krasinski, recently appointed the minister plenipotentiary for the reform of prices and at the same time chairman of the State Price Commission, who was invited to participate in the conference, presented his ideas on the matter. In order to fully understand and appreciate the importance of this reform, it is worth recalling the dimensions of the previous price increases on food. In 1956 the increase amounted to 65 percent, in 1970 to 11 percent and in 1976 to 38 percent. On the other hand the increase which, according to the economists' forecasts, is waiting for us next year will amount to around 100 percent.

Why is the increase in food prices indispensable? Let us recall what has been stressed many times. The average retail prices of foodstuffs are 20 percent lower than the prices of the edible raw materials purchased from farmers. It is just the opposite throughout the world, where the retail prices are 70-100 percent higher than the agricultural raw materials. After the reform of food prices, a reform of prices for supply materials is inevitable including: coal, gas, and subsequently a reform of industrial items and service prices.

Minister Krasinski emphatically stressed, however, that he will undertake food price reform only when he is absolutely certain that economic reform will proceed parallel with it. Attention was also drawn to this necessity by his co-speaker Professor Jerzy Dietl from Lodz University who spoke of the indispensability of a whole series of conditions and guarantees which ought to be created, so that the food price reform could have the desired effect, so that, to put it in its simplest terms, society should not have the feeling that by the doubling of the food prices, they are losing what was given a few months ago.

At the present time the most urgent matter is a change in the price of bread and flour-based products. There is a justified fear that in some 3 to 4 weeks time, as Minister Krasinski said, bread will be yet another rationed item, although the granaries are full. If we could manage to introduce a price increase for bread and flour-based products from 1 July, we may succeed in avoiding a scandal on a world scale.

Minister Krasinski presented proposals for such an increase. He also proposed an interesting and, at first sight, a satisfactory system of compensation. This system would perhaps already be the model for the compensatory system during next year's general food price reform. But will the reform of food prices bring back a normal market? Well, the reform itself will certainly not. Minister Krasinski promises an abundance of all kinds of goods, one and a half years after the reform.

However, scientists taking part in the Bydgoszcz conference as well as the representatives, taught by the experience of the regional MKZ, showed in their speeches much more skepticism. So how can we sum up the 2-day debates in Bydgoszcz? Perhaps like this: Price reform is necessary, but price reform is certainly not salvation in itself.

NEW SYSTEM FOR GASOLINE SALES INTRODUCED

LD231628 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jun (PAP)--Due to temporary petrol shortage in Poland and long lines before filling stations, a new system of petrol sales has been introduced.

Cars with registration plates ending in even numbers are entitled to buy petrol on even dates of the month and the reverse. In Warsaw and many other cities some filling stations have been set apart to sell petrol to diplomatic and consular service cars, taxis, lorries, delivery cars and cars belonging to state institutions. Petrol is only pumped straight to tanks.

The first days after the introduction of the system have proved it to be useful.

POLONIAN ECONOMIC FORUM DISCUSSES ACTIVITIES

LD231100 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jun (PAP)--The Polonian [Poles living abroad] Economic Forum-81 opened in Poznan today. Vice-Premier Jerzy Ozdowski delivered a report on the development of further cooperation of Poles living abroad with Poland.

The fragments of the speech by Vice-Premier Ozdowski in which he replied to numerous questions and proposals made by representatives of Polonian companies and organizations operating in Poland aroused special interest of the audience. These proposals pointed to the existence of many obstacles and [word indistinct] hampering the correct development of Polonian enterprises in Poland. The vice-premier said that many of these problems had already been solved. (?A lot) of purchases made by the state enterprises and cooperatives in private business were abolished since January 1, 1981. A draft of [word indistinct] the hitherto binding regulation on utilizing usable rooms has been prepared.

The Polonian-foreign enterprises will be included into the system of the planned deliveries of materials and machinery. It was also officially decided that a 50 per cent allowance to a wage is not obligatory in case of staffers of the Polonian-foreign companies.

Depreciation deductions for the Polonian-foreign enterprises can be raised by one third in justified cases. A possibility of changing the currently binding rates will be examined as part of the work on an economic reform. The issue of enabling the Polonian-foreign companies to take advantage of the short-term turnover credits will be solved soon.

The terms of hiring state grounds for foreign companies and the rates of the rent will be changed.

Foreign businesses will be given permits to construct buildings. Hard currencies for the import purchases made [word indistinct] Polonian-foreign enterprise through the Remex foreign trade office and the Polimar foreign trade association will be secured. The Polonian-foreign companies will also be able to sign foreign trade contracts outside the two trade enterprises mentioned above. All these issues should be solved by the end of September 1981.

'Basic Part' of Forum Ends

LD240547 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] The basic part of the Polonia Economic Forum ended in Poznan today. The discussion at this forum was critical yet objective. Polonia representatives expressed the conviction that the declarations made by the government and Polish economic spheres during the forum would yield results. Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski gave this assurance to all forum participants during his summing up of the forum. He stressed that clear and stable legal regulations would be introduced to regulate the production activities and turnover of mixed joint companies. A special plenipotentiary representing the authorities will be appointed to coordinate better all matters connected with Polish-Polonia economic cooperation.

NATIONAL UNITY FRONT RECOMMENDS PROKOPIAK OUSTER

NC231400 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jun (AFP)—Janusz Prokopiak, a member of the Polish Parliament who was party first secretary at Radom during a series of strikes in 1976, faces losing his seat, press reports said today.

The Radom regional committee of the National Unity Front (under whose banner both party and non-party candidates stand in parliamentary elections) has recommended to Parliament that Mr Prokopiak be stripped of his post.

The 1976 strikes were provoked by a sudden rise of food prices, and were marked by hundreds of arrests and layoffs.

The Solidarity union section at Radom demanded last March, under threat of a strike, that those responsible for crushing the 1976 strikes be punished.

On March 16, Mr Prokopiak lost his post as Radom region party first secretary although he remained a deputy and kept his seat on the party Central Committee.

The action started against Mr Prokopiak by the National Unity Front coincides with the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the 1976 strikes.

The main ceremonies will take place Thursday with the celebration of a mass and the laying of a monument cornerstone. In the afternoon churchbells and factory sirens will signal one minute of silence.

SEJM COMMISSIONS VIEW DRAFTS ON PENSIONS, SALARIES

LD231714 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] At a joint session of the Commission for Labor and Social Affairs and the Commission for Legislative Work, the first reading has taken place of the government draft on the amendment of the law concerning the universal provision of pensions for employees and their families, and on the remuneration of persons who hold leading state posts.

After the discussion, the commissions approved drafts of these legal acts which are to replace the universally criticized decrees of 1972, regulating the salaries and pensions of prominent persons and members of their families.

More on Discussion

LD231956 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Sejm commissions have approved a draft law on the remuneration for people occupying key state posts. Pensions for people occupying key posts and for the members of their families are to be awarded on the basis of universal principles, with certain exceptions justified by the particular nature of this work, including retirement 5 years earlier than previously. These people will receive also an increment of 1.5 percent for each complete year of work in political and state posts. The rates of pay of these people are to be established openly and published in MONITOR POLSKI [OFFICIAL GAZETTE].

Deputies who at first favored the proposal to postpone the issue until the system of pay is fully sorted out, finally recognized that for social reasons a speedy—although provisional—settlement of the issue of pay for top people is necessary. At present the rates are as follows: the Sejm speaker, the chairman of the Council of State and the premier receive a nominal remuneration together with an allowance for the actual performance of the function [podatek funkcyjny], which together amount to Z28,100, the deputy premier and the chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK) earn Z25,900; the salary of a minister is Z23,700.

MEETING OF GOVERNMENT, CHURCH COMMISSION REPORTED

LD231948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 1700 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] PAP reports that another meeting of the joint commission of government and Episcopate representatives has taken place. After an exchange of views on the situation in the country, the commission discussed problems pertaining to religious freedom and tolerance of opinions. Their views are to be discussed in the future work of working groups and the joint commission.

The church side submitted proposals concerning the return of certain property. It has been decided to set up a working group to examine the individual proposals on these matters. The meeting discussed problems related to Catholic schools, church guardianship of educational establishments and other centers. Guidelines for use by the authorities in dealing with the church motions have been approved.

The meeting heard another report on the work done by the working groups set up by the commission. The next session of the joint commission of representatives of the government and the Episcopate will be held in August.

TRYBUNA LUDU READER SCORES ANTI-SOVIET 'ESCAPADES'

AU231349 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Jun 81 p 3

[Letter to the editor: "I Am Scandalized"]

[Text] As a former Red Army soldier, I am scandalized on account of the hostile and despicable anti-Soviet escapades organized by our Polish reactionary elements.

Desecrating the graves and monuments of the Red Army soldiers who gave their lives to liberate our country from fascist annihilation is a disgrace. Damage is also being done to the brotherhood and gratitude monuments throughout People's Poland.

The monuments and graves of the World War I soldiers of the Russian armies are also being destroyed--a fact about which much less is being said and written. But the majesty of death always calls for reverence, which should be all the greater in view of the fact that Russian soldiers have never been enemies of our people. The entire civilized world honors the memory of the Red Army soldiers, taking due care of the graves marked by the five-pointed stars.

Not so long ago the Vladimir Lenin Monument in Krakow was desecrated, and just now the monument in Przemysl and the gratitude monument in Rybnik, where thousands and thousands of Red Army soldiers and officers are buried, have been desecrated. What is remarkable in that connection is that it is somehow impossible to catch the perpetrators of those offenses.

The attacks against the allied soldiers of the Soviet Army and their relatives, who are temporarily stationed in Poland, are irritating. After all, their sojourn in our country serves our interests and guarantees the security of our borders and independence.

[Signed] I. Chomczyk, former Red Army soldier, Army Post Office 23757, the Third Ukrainian Front

SLOWO POWSZECHNE CONDEMNS GRAVE DESECRATION

AU231331 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 21 Jun 81 p 1

[ABS commentary: "Acts Out of Step"]

[Text] Reports about the recent provocations, suggesting allegedly the anti-Soviet nature of our renewal, have aroused in general both enormous concern and distaste. As is only natural, concern is motivated by the political basis and possible political consequences of the provocations. The sharp reaction to both of these things on the part of the authorities and the public, primarily on the part of Solidarity, have proven beyond a doubt that they have met with absolute political opposition and condemnation. On the other hand, distaste applies to the moral features of the provocations that are intensifying.

It is obvious that provocation is a formidable and ruthless weapon resorted to by people on the whole professing the principle that "the end justifies the means," people for whom moral considerations are the last thing they would take into account. The provocations, recently reported with growing frequency, are morally highly distasteful, because they painfully hurt our common moral feelings, Polish culture, our traditions and customs with their traditional and deep respect for the heroism and sufferings of soldiers, for every effort exerted in the struggle "for your and our freedom," for each soldier's grave.

For that reason, if there is anyone in the Polish land who tries to negate that respect, who tries to hide it from others, who tries through such precise provocations to persuade public opinion in the country and abroad that the Poles are indeed capable of desecrating monuments and places commemorating the comradeship-in-arms and fighting of soldiers, or even of desecrating the graves of anybody, let alone those of their own comrades in the struggle, nobody in our society would listen to such an individual. This is not only because of political reasons--because they are obvious and, in response to these provocations, have been manifested clearly and strongly enough--but also for moral reasons.

Comradeship-in-arms in Poland is not an empty word, although in the years of false propaganda a great deal was done to distort its substance and make it banal. Since the truth of life is stronger than any propaganda, the notion of Polish-Soviet comradeship-in-arms--as long as people are alive for whom it counts, because they attested to it with their lives--has for us an authentic political and moral substance accepted and proven by society in countless cases.

The Poles value history and are able to respect its monuments. We even enjoy the reputation of being a nation which regards history with virtual devotion and occasionally pays more heed to it than to present, current problems. Our attitude to history and its monuments is not and has perhaps never been nationalistic, a nationalism implying contempt for everything that is not Polish or that proves that we have things in common with other nationalities. Poland has been culturally open and tolerant in the best sense of this term and has a long and beautiful tradition in this regard. The provocative attempts to persuade the world that the Poles allegedly destroy monuments attesting to blood shed by someone, even if those monuments bring to mind dramatic stages in history, will hardly find an ear. Nobody can earnestly believe that Poles are capable of desecrating the grave of anyone in our land, because our respect for each human life and for the mystery of death, a respect ingrained by Christianity, is too well known.

FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK SPEAKS AT LONDON RECEPTION

AU231632 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Jun 81 p 7

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at the 18 June London reception given in his honor by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington]

[Text] J. Czyrek referred to the common traditional ties between the two countries, especially during the years of the struggle against German fascism. The person of Gen Wladyslaw Sikorski has become a symbol of that common struggle.

Socialist Poland, reborn after the war and allied with the USSR and other socialist states, has become an active factor in peaceful relations and cooperation in Europe. Referring to Poland's difficulties, Minister Czyrek said that we fully understand and appreciate our socialist friends' concern for ensuring that Poland's constitutional bases and alliances--that is, the common security of the socialist states as well as the equilibrium and peaceful order in Europe--are not undermined. The USSR is giving us particularly great assistance in our difficulties. We also appreciate the readiness of many countries to respond to our needs--countries with which we have traditionally good relations.

At the same time, however, I must state that the approach of some political circles in the West makes it obvious that they count on destabilizing Poland's situation and on weakening our allied links. It is obvious that they are using all that to fan international tension, to justify the arms race and to undermine the process of detente. Such attempts to "take advantage of the Polish situation" strike at the vital interests of our national existence, at Poland's sovereignty and independence and at the overriding interests of peace and international security. That is why they arouse our determined objection.

Aware of their responsibility for the fortunes of our state and people, my country's government and political forces are seeking to solve our difficulties under their own steam with the help of the political instruments of socialist democracy. We are convinced that this is not only necessary, but also feasible. I would like to stress most strongly that external peace and internal calm are an issue that is of vital significance for Poland. That is why in the sphere of foreign policy Poland will resolutely promote its militant international activities aimed at strengthening peace and international security as well as preserving and consolidating the valuable achievements of detente and cooperation in Europe.

Minister Czyrek invited the British foreign secretary to pay a visit to Poland.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION PRESIDENT VISITS COUNTRY

Warsaw Talks

LD231336 Warsaw PAP in English 2048 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Jun (PAP)--President of Interparliamentary Union, Senator Rafael Caldera of Venezuela held talks in Warsaw today.

The president was received by Stanislaw Gucwa, the speaker of the Polish Sejm (parliament) who acquainted him with current legislative works of the Sejm and its role in the process of socio-political renewal of the country.

Senator Rafael Caldera was also received by vice-premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski with whom he discussed social and political situation in Poland, with particular emphasis on economic problems.

Current international situation, the importance of East-West relations and the situation in Europe came under review during R. Caldera's talks with Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek.

President of Interparliamentary Union also met Polish parliamentarians who answered R. Caldera's questions concerning Polish social and political life, the role of the Sejm in the solution of social conflicts and the role of the church in our country.

Gdansk Tour

LD232106 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jun (PAP)--President of the Interparliamentary Union, Venezuela's Senator Rafael Caldera, went to Gdansk today. In the morning, he met Gdansk Voivoda Jerzy Kolodziejewski and a group of the Sejm deputies from the Gdansk region. Caldera was told about the current socio-political situation on the Gdansk coast.

Mr Caldera saw historical buildings of the Gdansk old town and went to [words indistinct] where he laid flowers at the foot of the monument to the defenders and liberators of the coast, and visited the Lenin Shipyard.

In the afternoon, Mr Caldera met with Solidarity's head Lech Walesa and members of the Presidium of the Gdansk Interfactory Founding Committee.

WESTERN MEDIA TREATMENT OF WALESA REMARKS VIEWED

LD201944 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Commentary by PAP commentator Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jun (PAP)--The capitalist countries continue taking an avid interest in Poland's affairs. It is almost exceptional: historians would be hard put to recall a similar example of one country's problems being an almost daily topic for close on a year. This curiosity, however, is of a selective nature. It could also be called manipulation.

The latest example: The chairman of the Solidarity National Consultative Committee, Lech Walesa, has recently been on a series of trips round the country. He visited a number of cities and leading plants. Everywhere, besides speaking on subjects typical for the social environment he was in at the moment, Walesa appealed for one common good: maintaining peace, common sense and moderation. He also appealed to observe the law, not to make keeping order difficult for the authorities. Walesa called to stop politicking and start removing concrete, everyday ills. In short, Walesa appealed for work, starting from the foundations.

What Walesa said did not get much response from the bourgeoisie mass media, which are always standing by to catch every statement by the Solidarity leader allowing for speculation about a union-government clash, and even provoke such statements. A small item was printed in some papers. The rest were silent. The reason--simple: They are not interested in this kind of Lech Walesa.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TUNISIAN MINISTER MOHAMED KRAIEM

AU231508 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received Mohamed Kraiem, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Destour Socialist Party of Tunisia, minister of youth and sports and head of the Tunisian party-state delegation, which paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Emil Draganescu, member of the party central committee, minister of tourism and sports and chairman of the National Council for Physical Education and Sports. Zouhir Chelli, Tunisian ambassador to Romania, was also present.

The guest extended a message of greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic and chairman of the Destour Socialist Party, together with best wishes for personal happiness and wishes for prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and asked the guest to convey friendly greetings and best wishes for good health to President Habib Bourguiba and wishes for progress and prosperity to the friendly Tunisian people.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the upward trend of relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the Destour Socialist Party, between Romania and Tunisia and reiterated their common desire to act to diversify and intensify those relations to the benefit of the two peoples and the cause of peace, detente, security and international cooperation. The two sides stressed the need for further efforts aimed at dynamizing relations of Romanian-Tunisian cooperation in such fields as politics, economy, science and technology and in other fields of activity and stressed the role incumbent on bilateral cooperation along the line of youth movements and sports to achieve better mutual understanding and rapprochement between the two countries and peoples.

The exchange of views on international issues stressed the need to intensify efforts by all political, progressive and democratic forces and by the developing countries, the non-aligned countries and by all countries to stop the trend toward aggravating the world political, progressive and democratic forces and by the developing countries, the nonaligned countries and by all countries to stop the trend toward aggravating the world political atmosphere and to respect, in relations among countries, the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, equality of rights and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and to resolve all disputes in various parts of the world by negotiations and to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

BURTICA RECEIVES IRAQ'S DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

AU232006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jun (AGERPRES)--On June 23 Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Hatim Abd-al-Rashid, deputy minister of trade of Iraq, who now visits Romania.

During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations existing on multiple planes between Romania and Iraq and at the same time stressed the possibilities of expanding the trade exchanges, of widening the Romanian-Iraqi collaboration and cooperation.

CEAUSESCU, JUAN CARLOS EXCHANGE MESSAGES

AU231218 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jun (AGERPRES)--Messages were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Juan Carlos on the anniversary of 100 years of diplomatic relations between Romania and Spain. Expressing satisfaction at the new course the Romanian-Spanish relations have followed over the last few years as a result of the expansion and diversification of exchanges and cooperation on the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural planes, the telegram sent by the Romanian head of state on the occasion reads: I avail myself of this opportunity to express the conviction that in the spirit of the talks conducted with your majesty during the state visit I paid to Spain in 1979, of the joint declaration adopted on the occasion, the Romanian-Spanish relations will develop ever more powerfully and the cooperation between our countries will expand under the current international circumstances in the interest of the policy of detente, peace, independence and security in Europe and the world over, for the passage to concrete measures in the field of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order. In this respect, a particularly important role devolves on the Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe meant to give fresh impact to the implementation of the final act signed in Helsinki at top level, to make effective steps towards the cessation of the arms race, the resumption of the course towards detente, the continuation of the CSCE process for the benefit of the peoples on the continent and in the entire world.

Expressing in his turn satisfaction at the intensity of the Romanian-Spanish cooperation recorded over the last few years, for the benefit of the two countries, the telegram sent by King Juan Carlos reads: Spain and Romania, who share a common cultural heritage, a common latin language, are called upon by history itself to rally their efforts with a view to strengthening both bilateral relations and cooperation in general questions of mutual interest.

The Spanish-Romanian relations have witnessed a remarkable development over the last 5 years following the intensification of exchanges in all domains and the completion of the judicial framework of our relations through the signing of numerous agreements. The political contacts have also been numerous and productive reaching a climax during the visit your excellency paid to Spain in May 1979. Now, we must make progress in all fields since we have a lot to do in order to make optimal use of our possibilities of collaboration.

VERDET CONGRATULATES BULGARIA'S FILIPOV ON ELECTION

AU221809 Bucharest SCINTETA in Romanian 19 Jun 81 p 5

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent a telegram to Comrade Grisha Filipov on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in which, on behalf of the Romanian Government and himself, he conveys sincere congratulations and best wishes for health, happiness and ever greater successes in the responsible mission entrusted to him.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the Romanian and Bulgarian Governments will further work to deepen the relations of friendship and multifaceted cooperation, in the spirit of decisions and agreements adopted at the highest level, and of mutual esteem and respect, for the benefit of the two peoples and in the interests of the cause of socialism, peace and international understanding.

JOINT DECLARATION ISSUED ON SOMALI PRESIDENT VISIT

AU221233 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Jun 81 pp 1 and 3

["Joint Declaration on Continuously Strengthening Friendship and Developing Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Somali Democratic Republic" on Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre's 16-18 June official visit to Romania, issued on 18 June in Bucharest]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the President of the Somali Democratic Republic,

Taking into account the talks, agreements and decisions concluded during their 16-18 June 1981 meeting in Bucharest,

Expressing satisfaction at the enhancement of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, on the basis of mutual esteem, trust and understanding, and being determined to increasingly develop these relations,

On the basis of relations of militant solidarity between the RCP and the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party [SSRP] and between the peoples of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Somali Democratic Republic,

Firmly convinced that intensifying and deepening political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between Romania and Somalia are in accordance with the aspirations of the two peoples for progress and prosperity and contribute to strengthening the solidarity and action unity of all progressive forces and all peoples in the common struggle for peace, national independence and international understanding,

Determined to actively cooperate, in the particularly complex current international situation, to promoting a policy of detente, cooperation, national independence and peace, resolving problems facing mankind in the interest of peoples, attaining overall disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, eliminating underdevelopment, establishing a new international economic order, promoting the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and the policy of apartheid and racist discrimination and resolving all differences between states exclusively through peaceful means and negotiations,

Stressing the importance of a more active role by small and average countries, nonaligned and developing countries and all states in resolving international problems,

Reiterating their adherence to the goals and principles of the UN Charter and the determination to contribute to strengthening the role and authority of the United Nations in resolving international problems and in promoting solidarity among all nations,

With a view to continuously strengthening friendship and developing cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Somali Democratic Republic, solemnly declare the following:

I

The RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SSRP general secretary and president of the Somali Democratic Republic have examined in detail the current stage of bilateral relations and the implementation of previously concluded agreements and understandings and express satisfaction at the favorable evolution of cooperation between the two countries in the political, socioeconomic and cultural fields.

They assess that an important role in promoting Romanian-Somali cooperation devolves on ties of solidarity between the RCP and SSRP, which have contributed to better mutual understanding of their concerns and experience in the domestic socioeconomic construction and to strengthening friendship between the two peoples. The two party leaders reiterate the determination to continue to promote contacts and cooperation between the two parties, to the benefit of the Romanian and Somali peoples and in the interest of the policy of peace, freedom, independence, detente and understanding in the world.

The RCP secretary general and the SSRP general secretary agree that the two parties should stimulate the mutual exchange of information and materials on the ideological, political and socioeconomic activity of two parties.

The two presidents point out the importance of meetings between representatives of the two countries--members of government, state bodies and youth, women and trade union organizations. They speak out for expanding bilateral cooperation, developing the exchange of information and experience and broadening cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields as well as the international cooperation of the two countries.

The presidents of Romania and Somalia believe that economic relations, particularly production-sharing, are the decisive element of intensifying and deepening cooperation between the two countries and peoples. They pointed out the results attained thus far in building certain agricultural and zootechnical units in Somalia and recommended that the relevant Romanian and Somali ministries and bodies should take energetic action and the necessary measures to accelerate the operations included in the programs to build the established economic units.

They also consider that the economies of the two countries, which complement each other and are in full swing of development, offer much broader opportunities to diversify and deepen economic cooperation and to attain new projects in agriculture, mining, industry, constructions, transportation and fishing, including the creation of joint Romanian-Somali companies, positively assessing the important role devolving in this respect on the joint governmental commission for economic and technical cooperation. The two presidents established that the proceedings of the first session of the commission should take place in Bucharest, in the last quarter of 1981, in order to examine the implementation of decisions concluded at the highest level and to adopt appropriate measures to commendably fulfill the targets of Romanian-Somali cooperation.

The two presidents will also ensure that the relevant economic bodies should take all necessary measures, including within the joint commission, to increase and diversify Romanian-Somali trade exchanges.

They are convinced that the development of economic relations between Romania and Somalia, characterized by mutual advantage, is to the benefit of ensuring the faster socioeconomic progress of the two countries and also makes an important contribution to efforts aimed at building a new international economic order and establishing new and equitable relations among states.

The presidents expressed satisfaction at the signing during this visit of a program on developing long-term economic and technical cooperation and trade exchanges between the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the government of the Somali Democratic Republic, which opens up broad prospects to Romanian-Somali cooperation and establishes both the priority goals to expand and diversify cooperation and economic exchanges and the concrete ways and means of implementing these goals.

The presidents of Romania and Somalia stress the importance of ties between the two countries in education, culture and technology and express the common determination to increasingly expand them in the future.

Stressing the particular importance of meetings and talks at the highest level, which--through understandings and decisions concluded on such occasions--mark new stages in consolidating, diversifying and deepening cooperation between the two countries and peoples, the two presidents speak out for continuing such meetings.

II

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Somali Democratic Republic believe that the observance of the UN Charter principles is an indispensable prerequisite for maintaining peace and cooperation in the world and for the progress of all nations. They reiterate the firm determination of their countries to base their relations with other states on the following principles, rights and obligations:

--Each people's supreme right to free existence, national independence and sovereignty, peace and security;

--Full equality of rights of all states, regardless of size, level of development and social system;

--Each people's inalienable right to independently decide its own fate and to freely choose its system and path of political and socioeconomic development, in accordance with its own will and interests and without any foreign interference;

--Each people's right to development and progress and to full sovereignty over national resources;

--Each state's obligation to work to completely eliminate colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racist discrimination;

--Each state's obligation to refrain from interfering in the domestic or foreign affairs of another state;

--The obligation of states to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force and from any kind means of military, political, economic or other restriction against another state;

--The obligation of all states to exclusively resort to peaceful means in all circumstances in order to resolve international differences;

--Each state's right and obligation to equally participate in examining international issues of mutual interest;

--The right and duty of all states, regardless of size or social system to cooperate in all fields, on the basis of mutual advantage and interest, in order to maintain international peace and security and to facilitate the socioeconomic progress of all nations, primarily of the developing ones;

--Each state's right of free access to achievements of contemporary science and technology, including nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes;

--The obligation of states to faithfully carry out commitments assumed, in accordance with international law.

III

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Somali Democratic Republic have thoroughly examined the phenomena and developments of the contemporary world and assess that mankind is currently undergoing great revolutionary, social and national changes; one witnesses the assertion of the will of peoples to put an

end once and for all to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and all forms of foreign oppression and domination, to be independent and masters of their own destinies, to exert sovereignty over national riches, to freely choose the path of their social development without any foreign interference and to coexist and cooperate in peace and security, on the basis of full equality of rights.

The presidents of Romania and Somalia also note an intensification of the policy of force and diktat and of redividing the world into spheres of domination and influence; the further existence of unresolved problems and the appearance of new conflicts and states of tension in various parts of the world; and intensification of the arms race; the aggravation of the world economic and energy crisis; and the lack of progress in resolving the question of eliminating underdevelopment. All these things have aggravated the international situation, thus posing new and serious dangers to the security and independence of peoples and to the peace of all mankind.

Expressing concern over these developments, the two presidents believe it is the high duty of peoples and all progressive forces everywhere to take energetic action, in close unity, to prevent the worsening of the international situation, to resume and continue the policy of detente, national independence and peace and to promote cooperation and respect among nations.

The two presidents emphasize that the formation and development of national states is a very important factor in the current stage for promoting social progress, eliminating underdevelopment, building a new international order and eliminating the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy. Consequently, the struggle to assert and consolidate the national independence of all peoples and states is one of the main tasks of all forces advocating peace, progress, cooperation and understanding.

Pointing out the serious consequences for all countries of the increase in the world economic instability, the persistence of the economic crisis, the energy and monetary-financial crisis and the maintenance of underdevelopment in large areas of the world, the two presidents believe that a key prerequisite for the peace and security of peoples and for mankind's future itself is to eliminate underdevelopment and build a new international economic order. They note with concern that no substantial progress was made in this respect at negotiations within or outside the United Nations and that the situation of developing countries continues to deteriorate.

Speaking out for ensuring the right of peoples to development, the two presidents point out the need to immediately start and conduct global negotiations on the international economic cooperation, by showing a constructive political will, and to continue to make maximum efforts to eliminate the difficulties which brought the negotiations to a halt.

They stress the decisive role of the national effort in making progress toward the economic development of developing countries and the need for the developed countries to grant more substantial aid to these countries.

The presidents of Romania and Somalia point out the particular importance of expanding economic cooperation between developing countries and strengthening their solidarity and action unity, as a key prerequisite for attaining positive results during the negotiations and making progress along the road of building a new international economic order.

Being profoundly concerned over the unprecedented scope of the arms race and the utilization of huge material, financial and human resources for military purposes, something which represents a difficult burden for all peoples and a permanent threat to world peace and security, the presidents of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Somali Democratic Republic reiterate the firm conviction that the attainment of practical and efficient measures for overall disarmament, primarily nuclear, is a key issue of current international relations on which mankind's peace, security and progress depend.

Assessing that firm action should be taken to defend the supreme right of each people and all men, the right to life, freedom and peace, they deem it necessary to immediately proceed to a general and total ban of nuclear tests, to cease the production and gradually reduce stockpiles of nuclear weapons until their complete elimination, to forbid the use of nuclear weapons, to ban the production of new kinds and systems of mass-destruction arms, to reduce military expenditures, to eliminate military bases, to withdraw troops from foreign territories, to create nuclear-free zones and areas of peace in various parts of the world and to dismantle military pacts.

The means thus saved following the reduction of military expenditures should be used to resolve each country's socioeconomic problems and particularly to assist the developing countries in their socioeconomic progress.

The two presidents stress the importance attached by the two countries to building security and promoting broad cooperation among European states and emphasize the positive effects this would have upon peace and understanding throughout the world. They express concern over the situation on the continent, where the two military blocs face each other, the arms race continues to intensify and the most modern mass-destruction weapons continue to be accumulated, thus jeopardizing peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

In this respect, the two sides pointed out the importance of the Madrid meeting and spoke out for intensifying the efforts of all participating states to ensure that the meeting's proceedings conclude with substantial results in all fields, so that it can give a new impetus to the process begun in Helsinki.

Examining the situation in Africa, the presidents of Romania and Somalia point out the ever greater assertion of the desire of African peoples and countries to develop freely and independently, without any foreign interference.

— An eloquent confirmation of the firm resolution of peoples to struggle for independence is the brilliant victory of the national liberation movement of the Zimbabwe people, whom Romania and Somalia have granted their entire political, moral and material support.

The two presidents highlight the urgent need to ensure Namibia's access to independence and the Namibian people's right to freely choose the path of its future development, in accordance with their legitimate aspirations and interests. In view of the latest developments following the negative position of the racist regime in South Africa, which led to the failure of the Geneva conference, the two presidents reiterate their full support for efforts made at the United Nations and by the nonaligned movement to find a political solution to the Namibia problem and to implement the resolutions adopted by the world organization. They express militant solidarity with and full support for the just struggle waged by the Namibian people for freedom and independence, under the leadership of SWAPO, the Namibian people's legitimate representative.

The two presidents also point out the need to eliminate the policy of apartheid and racist discrimination totally and immediately and reiterate and support of their countries for the South African people's struggle against racism and for their right to freedom, equality and social progress.

The presidents of Romania and Somalia speak out for resolving contentious problems between African states through peaceful means and negotiations between the directly interested sides and point out the important role devolving upon the organization of African unity in politically solving differences and states of tension on the continent and in strengthening the solidarity and unity of African countries.

The two presidents examined the situation in the Horn of Africa and expressed concern over peace in that area, speaking out for peacefully resolving the existing contentious problems.

The presidents of Romania and Somalia stress their countries' concern over the perpetuation and multiplication of situations of use of force or the threat of force in resolving international conflicts as well as over the conflicts between certain developing countries, whose efforts and resources are thus diverted from the priority goals of their socioeconomic development. Such differences and conflicts endanger overall peace and security, worsen relations among states, stimulate the arms race and create conditions for foreign interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

The two presidents believe that everything possible should be done to resolve the Middle East problems through negotiations, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. In this respect, they deem it necessary to organize an international conference within the framework of the United Nations in order to attain an overall, just and lasting peace leading to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, the resolution of the Palestinian people's problems, including the creation of their own independent state and ensuring the integrity and independence of all states in that area.

The two sides resolutely condemned the 7 June 1981 Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad as an act running counter to international law.

The presidents firmly advocate an exclusively peaceful solution of conflicts that have also emerged in other parts of the world, on the basis of respect for the right of peoples to freely decide their fate, in accordance with their national interests and without any foreign interference. They believe that a political resolution of contentious problems has a direct and positive impact upon the consolidation of national independence, reduces international tension and ensures the resumption of the policy of detente and peace.

The two presidents believe that the United Nations is the most suitable forum for comprehensively discussing and resolving all international problems, conflicts and states of tension among states, stressing the need to strengthen the role and responsibility of this organization, to democratize its bodies, to improve their efficiency and to adjust the organization to the realities of international life.

They believe that one must ensure the active participation of all states, regardless of size and social system, in resolving all problems. Particularly the small and medium-sized countries, the developing and nonaligned countries must play an ever more active role in discussing and resolving all international problems.

They point out the importance of the movement of nonaligned countries in the struggle against imperialism, for building a new international economic order and promoting the international law principles in relations among states.

Taking into consideration their common interests and concerns as well as their identical or close positions on international issues, the president of Romania and the president of Somalia are firmly determined to develop consultations, cooperation and mutual assistance between their countries at the United Nations, other international forums, "the Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement, in order to ensure the democratic and just resolution of problems facing contemporary mankind and to promote peace, security and cooperation in the world.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Somali Democratic Republic express full satisfaction at the fruitful results of the talks held and agreements reached during this visit. The presidents are convinced that their Bucharest meeting makes an important contribution to continuously deepening relations of close friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Somali Democratic Republic, to the benefit of the Romanian and Somali peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, progress, detente and cooperation in the world.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU231845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jun (AGERPRES)--A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held on June 23 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu read an account on the state visit he and Elena Ceausescu paid to Austria.

The Executive Political Committee approved and was highly appreciative of the results of the visit which, through its rich balance sheet, marks the beginning of a new, superior stage in the friendly manysided Romanian-Austrian collaboration, going down at the same time as a highly significant event in international life.

Highlighting the fruitful character of the visit, the results materialized in the joint communique which bears the signature of the two presidents, in the other documents concluded. The Executive Political Committee considers that the expansion of the relations between Romania and Austria is in the interests of the two peoples of a closer collaboration among the countries in the Danubian area, in Europe and the world over.

The Executive Political Committee also stressed the special importance of the Romanian-Austrian summit dialogue concerning current international issues. Of particular importance were considered the emphasis in the joint communique on international tension and occurrence of new hotbeds of conflict in the world, and highlighted was the necessity of making energetic efforts for the resumption and furtherance of detente, for the strict observance of the principles of equality of rights, of independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to force and threat of force in interstate relations, as well as for the peaceful settlement of all differences.

The Executive Political Committee is highly appreciative of the importance the two countries attach to the building of security on the European continent and, in this context, to the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting. Highlighted was the importance of the exchange of views between the two heads of state on the special significance of the cessation of the arms race, the adoption of tangible measures towards a steady diminution of military effectives and armaments.

Unanimously approving of the understandings and conclusions reached during the visit, the Executive Political Committee established appropriate measures for the attainment, in best conditions, of the Romanian-Austrian collaboration and cooperation objectives.

Nicolae Ceausescu also read an account on the official visit of friendship by the secretary-general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, president of Somali Major-General Mohamed Siad Barre paid to Romania over June 16-18, 1981.

The Executive Political Committee approved of the fruitful results of the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre, assessing that they are an important contribution to intensifying and deepening the political, economic, technical scientific and cultural cooperation between Romania and Somalia.

The Executive Political Committee fully agreed on the conclusions reached by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mohamed Siad Barre concerning the present issues of the international situation, who ascertained an identity or great similarity of their viewpoints on those issues.

The Executive Political Committee approved unanimously the documents and understandings convened at the end of the visit and established measures for fulfilling in good conditions, the stipulated objectives of collaboration and cooperation.

During the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee examined the report on the single national plan of Romania's economic and social development in the 1981-1985 quinquennium, the report on the draft plan of development of agriculture and food industry over 1981-1985 and the centralized financial plan for the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan period. The Executive Political Committee approved the draft five-year plan and established that it should be submitted for debate and approval to the Second Congress of the Working People's Councils, to the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the party, and that it should also be submitted for endorsement to the Grand National Assembly.

The Executive Political Committee analyzed the approved the programme of improving the work norms in 1982. The improvement of the work norms and staff normative will be mainly achieved by expanding the mechanization and automation, cutting down the number of indirectly productive and service personnel, expanding the application of the piece-rate and overall-piece rate system, uniforming the work norms and normatives, raising the qualification of the work force. The most important contribution to saving manpower will be made by the introduction of highly-productive equipment of a high degree of mechanization, the typification of machinery and equipment, the extended use in building of the prefabs, of the new building materials and elements, the equipment of the units with small-mechanization tools and devices, a better organization of the productive processes, of the technological flows, an improved organization of the production and labour, the improvement of the staff's qualifications. The Executive Political Committee analyzed and approved the report on the fulfillment of the tasks for the setting and enactment of the updated prices and tariffs in industry, transport, building and agriculture.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted that of decisive importance for the unfolding of profitable activity in all economic units are the fulfillment, in conditions of updated prices, of the tasks of cutting down the costs, of seeing to the exports' coping with the planned rates, the fulfillment of the production plan with observance of the established volume and structure.

The Executive Political Committee debated and approved also a report referring to their activity unfolded in 1980 by the Central Commission and the county commission for the unitary guidance and control of the enforcement of the law No 18/1968 on investigating the source of certain assets of physical persons that were obtained by illicit means, recommending that firmest action be further taken for the strict observance of legality, of the decisions and recommendations of the RCP and Romanian state's leadership, of the principles of socialist ethics and equity, so that nobody may get rich by breaking the law.

ENVER HOXHA'S MEMOIRS REVIEWED, DISPUTED

LD231650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG)--ZERI I POPULLIT, organ of the Albanian Workers Party, ATA and Radio Tirana reported 2 days ago that Enver Hoxha "had written" his 34th work. In their identical review of Hoxha's memoirs "When the Party Was Born" these three main Tirana information media said:

"In his memoirs, Enver Hoxha also speaks of the aid given by internationalist Miladin Popovic. Assessing this assistance, Enver Hoxha once again rejects the absurdity of claims made by Titoite revisionists who tried to present the auxiliary role played by internationalist Miladin Popovic as being the decisive factor in the formation of the Albanian Communist Party."

Reference is also made to the statement by Miladin Popovic, a delegate of the Yugoslav Communist Party, at the first national conference of the Albanian Communist Party in March 1943 that "the Albanian Communist Party was set up by Albanian communists themselves and by no one else."

To be sure a lot of other things were said in the book about Yugoslav "revisionists," but Enver's reminiscences are interesting only because of the basic assessment which was quoted. The present "reminiscences" show that Hoxha does not remember even what he himself has written or signed. On 23 September 1944, a letter to the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee and personally to "Marshal of Yugoslavia Tito, supreme commander of the national liberation army and Yugoslav partisan detachments" signed for the Albanian Communist Party Central Committee by Enver Hoxha, says this, among other things:

"It would be very churlish of us if at this point in time we failed to mention the great gratitude which our party also feels for two Yugoslav comrades, Miladin and Dusan (D. Mugosa, also a delegate of the Yugoslav Communist Party) who, from the time of the first steps of our party, invested all their efforts and experience to make sure our party became stronger and our struggle more efficient."

If he does not remember these and his other statements, perhaps Hoxha kept among his documents Mehmet Shehu's letter to Dusan Mugosa of 22 April 1944. In his capacity as commander of the 1st Albanian Brigade, he wrote:

"We would not have had a party, but would have been 'communist irregulars' and 'a broth made of bitter vegetables,' but for Miladin's and your instructions. With your help, we were able to be selective, form our own party and become strong. You offered us your hand, you taught us, you lifted us just as a mother lifts her child and placed us into a position where we can walk on our own feet..."

This was not said by Titoite "revisionists," but by one who for decades was Enver's closest collaborator. On this occasion, we shall not recall what wartime members of the Albanian Communist Party Central Committee physically liquidated by Hoxha said about the internationalist help provided by the Yugoslav Communist Party.

So it is not the "Titoists" who were ever said to have set up the Albanian Communist Party, but--as it transpires--by Hoxha and someone who thinks the same. Obviously, these are "reminiscences" of a forgetful person.

GREATER ALBANIA MAP SHOWS TERRITORIAL PRETENSIONS

AU232054 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 81 p 8

[Z. Mandzuka commentary: "Tailoring the Truth"]

[Text] One must concede something to Tirana after all. With undeniable success, it has exceeded itself: In its premeditated attacks on Yugoslavia, ZERI I POPULLIT--whose fact-bashing has increased in frequency--last week attained new heights of tailoring the truth that, until then, had been out of reach.

The very title of the Tirana lampoon does not hide anything. The strivings and desires of officials in the AWP organ are expressed unequivocally and with full professionalism: "Titoist Yugoslavia, the Sick Man of the Balkans, Incites Albanian-Greek Hostility." The cause is well known: A clear and well-argued speech by a Greek deputy, which was followed by several, again well-argued Greek newspaper articles on the position--in fact, the suffering--of the Greek minority in Albania and the old maps of "greater Albania" which have again been drafted. These maps reek of territorial pretensions both against Yugoslavia and against Greece, which the Albanian officials--sunk in the past, marked by Stalin's picture and spirit--distribute and offer in various ways, frequently through such expected ones as, for instance, the criminal fascist anti-Yugoslav emigres. The desire to conquer Greek territories expressed in the maps is now being denied in Tirana, while the true intentions of the Albanian leadership are again being confirmed, this time through intensifying the dream of annexing parts of Yugoslavia.

The cause, then, is well known. But in conformity with the most accomplished rules about a precise communication of official positions manifested in almost perfectly crude forms, the cause remains unknown to ZERI I POPULLIT readers. The Albanian newspaper, through the usual outpourings of bile against Yugoslavia--which, you see, now "invented" both the Greek deputy's subject and the articles in the Greek press--in fact chiefly addresses "the Greek public," so as perhaps to mitigate their own noticeable nervousness, strongly reflected in Tirana. The discomposure is caused by others merely pointing out the truth about Albania, the truth as published in Athens that there are 22,000 Greeks in the Albanian camps filled with 33,000 political prisoners.

Instead of this--or rather precisely because of this--ZERI I POPULLIT invents "intrigues by the greater Serbian clan" and by Yugoslav "chauvinist" journalists. The opening sentences, for instance, say that "the greater Serbian clan, in its efforts to hide its responsibility for the grave situation which it created in the province of Kosovo, increases from day to day its attacks and fabrications about the People's Socialist Republic of Albania." "A few days ago," it is said, "it undertook a new diversion, this time against our policy of good neighborliness with Greece." The story about the maps of "greater Albania"--it is said in Tirana--is spread by the Yugoslavs, which is "a new intrigue by the greater Serbian clan," and the events in Kosovo "were caused by Yugoslav chauvinists...." One goes even further, and the Tirana newspaper--among inevitable malicious charges and easily recognizable slanders of Yugoslavia--assures its readers and itself that the position of the Greek minority is "exemplary" just as that of every inhabitant of Albania. Of course, one need not discuss this exemplary position. After all, Albania has embodied its vision of an "example" more successfully than many others. One can strive to further develop the "system," for which--as it is clearly shown in Tirana--it is necessary to "uncover some new dangers" while covering up almost all the facts. The Albanians, squaring accounts with themselves and the truth, look for "successes" through attacks on Yugoslavia.

KOSOVO DEMONSTRATION DAMAGES INITIALLY ESTIMATED

LD231326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1117 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG)--Initial estimates show that the damages caused by demonstrators during the Albanian nationalist unrests in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo two months ago amount to 11 million dinars (about 330 thousand U.S. dollars), the Belgrade daily POLITIKA EKSAPRES writes today.

During the brutal unrests, fanatical demonstrators smashed windows, looted shops and set fire to automobiles and buses.

The damages are feared to be much higher since many shops and cars were not insured.

A director of a provincial insurance organization has stated that the damages are not as high as initially suspected.

In the Kosovo capital of Pristina alone, demonstrators looted half a million dinars (about 15 thousand dollars) worth of goods from smashed shop windows.

PODUJEVO MUNICIPALITY'S ACTIONS INADEQUATE

LD232346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 23 Jun (TANJUG)--In an article entitled "Superficial Search for Consequences," the paper of the SAWP of Kosovo comments today on the current political action in Podujevo Municipality, which is aimed at unmasking the enemy and suppressing his activity. The paper notes the following:

"Though more than three months have passed since the counterrevolutionary action, ideopolitical differentiation--a task of prime importance--has barely begun. Owing to opportunist behavior among communists and their inconsistency and wavering in numerous basic organizations of the League of Communists, action has been reduced to a formal declaration 'for or against the hostile demonstrations.' So far there has been no concrete effort to point out the causes and exponents of the counterrevolution, as if this were a matter of something or someone that did not exist."

JEDINSTVO goes on to warn that it is obvious that in some environments there is a tendency to, so to speak, dampen political activity and blunt its edge by pushing things into the background. This, according to the paper, poses the following question: Is the present political leadership capable of successfully pursuing the action of ideopolitical differentiation when it knows that it bears part of the responsibility for what happened?

Noting that several hostile provocations causing alarm among citizens were recorded in Podujevo and the area over the past 2 weeks, JEDINSTVO says that a hostile pamphlet appeared in the village of Sajkovac a few days ago; a person wearing a Territorial Defense uniform went to a Serbian household and physically threatened the head of the household saying that he must move out as soon as possible; unknown persons have been throwing stones at night at Serbian and Montenegrin houses and writing hostile slogans, and so forth.

It remains to be explained, the Pristina paper's commentary says, inter alia how and why it has come about that out of more than 10,000 Serbs and Montenegrins who lived there in 1961, today only one quarter, or to be more accurate, 2,260 Serbs and 600 Montenegrins, live in Podujevo Municipality, which has 77,000 inhabitants.

The way things are now, it is obvious that there is a gap between what was agreed on and what is being done. This is also borne out by the results of political differentiation so far because it is obvious that the search for the consequences is a superficial one and that the causes of all that happened are not being eradicated and exposed. We are nevertheless convinced that communists will persist in carrying out the tasks under the program of action, JEDINSTVO concludes.

INFORMATION OFFICIALS END 2-DAY VISIT TO KOSOVO

LD232038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 23 Jun (TANJUG)--Ismailj Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of information, and secretaries of the secretariat as well as chairmen of the information committees of all our republics and of the province of Vojvodina, have ended their 2-day visit to Kosovo. At today's meeting in Brezovica, information officials talked about informing the public of the activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo and other progressive forces for the stabilization of the situation in the province created by counterrevolutionary activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. They also discussed the need for better quality information of our workers temporarily employed abroad.

As stated by the provincial Information Secretariat, it was noted at this meeting that our public information media contributed to the Kosovo League of Communists actions, but that there are still individual articles which, by their sensationalist approach, hinder this action.

ISLAMIC COMMUNITY CONDEMNS KOSOVO EVENTS

LD232220 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 23 Jun (TANJUG)--The councils of the Islamic communities in the Yugoslav republics of Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro have strongly condemned the hostile demonstrations of Albanian nationalists in Kosovo. The latest issue of PREPOROD, the informative organ of the Islamic community published in Sarajevo, reports on the meetings of these councils which upheld the measures and actions taken to suppress the demonstrations.

No religious officials in the area under the jurisdiction of the Council of the Islamic Community of Pristina or students of the Alaudin Meders (Islamic school) in Pristina took part in the demonstrations and none of them was subject to hostile attack, writes PREPOROD.

The meeting in Macedonia noted that the Islamic community "cannot be a field for hostile activity against our self-management socialist community," the paper writes.

All that the Islamic believers in Yugoslavia 'have and all that they have achieved in the social, national and religious spheres has been achieved in Tito's Yugoslavia," stressed President of the Islamic Community Council in Macedonia Jakub Selimovski. He said that nationalism and irredentism is at variance with the "centuries-old policies of the Islamic community, both declared and pursued in practice, and with the basic sources of Islam--the Koran and the Sunnah.

The president of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Community in Yugoslavia, Ismail Haki, said at the same assembly in Skopje that to date the community has resolutely and firmly developed excellent relations with the social community.

"I believe with certainty that good and close relations and mutual confidence will continue," Haki said.

According to data of this year's population census, in Kosovo 59,000 citizens declared themselves as Moslems. Data for Yugoslavia are not yet completed, but it is known that in 1971 more than 1,700,000 Yugoslavs declared themselves as Moslems, in Kosovo--29,000. These data, however, do not show at the same time the number of Islamic believers, as Moslem is national commitment in Yugoslavia since 1971. Besides, census of believers has never been taken in Yugoslavia, since the church and the state have been separated, and professing of religion is free.

EFFORTS MADE TO ENSURE TIMELY HARVEST IN KOSOVO

LD232054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 23 Jun (TANJUG)--Urgent and efficient measures must be taken in order to make the best possible use of all the available means and forces in agriculture so that the harvest and the state purchasing of this year's yield in Kosovo might be carried out on time. The time has come for all those responsible for the harvest to be mobilized in municipalities and local communities, and for all agricultural organizations to make every effort to employ their entire mechanization.

This was decided by the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of SAWP of Kosovo, which, at the same time, formed an operative body which will coordinate all the work in the forthcoming harvest and purchase of wheat.

At the session, which was chaired by Azem Vlasi, it was noted that the harvest is one of the most significant tasks of economic stabilization because 114,000 hectares of cereal have to be harvested. Of that, 80,127 hectares are wheat, from which 21,300 carloads of bread grain is estimated to be harvested.

The appeal of the Socialist Alliance of the province for maximum commitment in the forthcoming harvest--which is to begin in 10-15 days--is all the more justified if one bears in mind that this summer there will not be enough combines and spare parts for machines, particularly in the private sector.

Therefore, one of the conclusions of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of Kosovo SAWP is that plans of assistance for individual producers should be prepared by local communities and social agricultural farms. It was also stressed that one should present the producers as soon as possible with the definitive purchasing price for this year's yield. At present, it is known that the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly will pay a premium of 1 dinar, and the Zitopromet purchasing organization a incentive of 0.60 dinars per 1 kilogram of wheat. The SAWP of Kosovo, however, believes that other types of incentives for the purchase of bread grain should be found because it is estimated that for the needs of the Kosovo flour mill industry, in addition to the state purchase of 6,500 carloads from the social sector, at least 9,000 carloads of wheat will also have to be bought from private farmers.

NATIONAL TRADE UNION FEDERATION HOLDS SESSION

LD232242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Summary] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG)--[Passage indistinct] At its session today, the Presidium of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation dealt with a number of issues, including income-based linking up and all aspects of delegate decisionmaking. It also discussed the report on work stoppages, petitions, complaints and grievances sent by workers to the Council of the Trade Union Federation.

"The number of work stoppages, the report says, continues to increase but the number of participants is decreasing. Last year, according to reports sent in by the republics and provinces, there were 245 work stoppages in Yugoslavia. There were 65 work stoppages in the first 3 months of this year. This number should be a warning because there are in our country over 62,000 basic organizations of associated labor and work communities, and not a single case of the entire basic organization of associated labor or work community stopping work has been noted. It was mostly the case of a group of workers, from as few as 5 to as many as (?280) who had carried out their daily obligations only part of the working day. Later, as a rule, when the disagreement had been overcome, the lost working time had been made up.

"The basic reason for work stoppages have not changed compared with earlier years. Political motives do not figure among the causes of stoppage. The dominant reasons are dissatisfaction with the rule books about the distribution of personal incomes, delay in the payment of wages, or injustices inflicted on a worker or a group of workers by directors or bosses. Through analysis, the conclusion has once again been reached that work stoppages are a wrong method adopted by those who want to realize their rights by bypassing in this way all the well-known, self-managing methods for resolving disputes. In areas where work stoppages have taken place, it was said at the session of the presidium, self-management has not been sufficiently developed nor have basic organizations of the League of Communists and of the trade unions worked properly.

The number of petitions, complaints and grievances which workers are sending to the Council of the Trade Union Federation has remained within the limits of a continuity over several years: In the first 3 months of this year, there were 455 cases. Petitions, complaints and grievances spell out openly and specifically the difficulties which workers encounter every day and which threaten their material and social security. Individual petitions are still more numerous than collective ones, and in them workers point out the passive attitude of their basic organizations of trade union organs in carrying out their obligations established by the law on associated labor and by the statute of this organization. Irregularity in the distribution of housing, arbitrariness, bureaucratic or technocratic relations and the sphere of work relations continue to be the most frequent subject of complaints and petitions submitted by workers."

CROATIAN TRADE UNIONS REQUEST INVESTMENT CUTBACK

LD232056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] 23 Jun (TANJUG)--The trade union organization of Croatia has asked the assembly of this Yugoslav republic to limit the growth of investment and employment outside material production.

The organizations's presidency today submitted to the assembly its amendments to a draft of Croatia's development plan for 1981-1985 provide that the proportion the amendments of total investment in the gross domestic product does not exceed 30 per cent and employment outside material production does not exceed 50 per cent of the growth of employment in material production. [sentence as received]

The growth of investment in Yugoslavia this year has been over 40 per cent of the GDP which is a substantial burden for the Yugoslav economy.

The trade union organization of Croatia today also discussed a report on work stoppages in this republic. According to the report, there were 31 work stoppages involving a total of about seven thousand participants in 1979 and 50 work stoppages with about 4,000 participants in 1980. There were 31 work stoppages, averaging 6 hours, with 2,136 workers between the beginning of the year and June 22. The stoppages are stated to have been caused mainly by dissatisfaction over personal incomes.

The real causes go much deeper, the participants in today's meeting noted. They lie in an unsatisfactory economic situation of the work organizations concerned, the insufficiently developed self-management relations and trade union activity.

At today's session of the Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Yugoslavia, the participants were told that there had been a total of 245 work stoppages in the country as a whole last year and 65 in the first three months of this year. These numbers do not give rise to concern as there are more than 62,000 work organizations in Yugoslavia, it was said. However, it was noted that the number of work stoppages has been on an increase although the number of participants has declined.

KRAIGHER MEETS HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD231740 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher today received the Hungarian minister of defence, General of the Army Lajos Czinege. The Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubcic, also took part in the talk.

The importance which the two countries attach to the continuous strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between them was pointed out, and special attention paid to European relations and the work of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Problems of disarmament and measures which can help build broader confidence, as well as other questions of international relations were also discussed.

DJURANOVIC MEETS SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD231254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jun (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today received a Swedish parliamentary delegation headed by speaker Ingemund Bengtsson.

In the ensuing talk, the development of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sweden was positively assessed. Both sides expressed readiness for (?their) further promotion, to the benefit of both countries.

The Yugoslav premier informed the members of the delegation on the functioning of Yugoslavia's self-management system, particularly in the field of economic relations.

The Swedish parliamentary delegation, which is on a several-day visit to Yugoslavia, yesterday met with representatives of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and its President Dragoslav Markovic. The president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia last night gave dinner in honour of the Swedish delegation at which toasts were exchanged.